

# DAILY REPORT

*People's Republic of China*

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
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GENERAL

VANCE, GROMYKO FAIL TO AGREE ON SALT IN GENEVA

OW242021Y Peking NCNA in English 2009 GMT 24 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Geneva, 23 Dec (HSINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister A. Gromyko failed to reach final agreement on the conclusion of a strategic arms limitation treaty in another round of SALT II talks after three days of tough negotiations which ended here this evening. At a joint press conference given by Gromyko and Vance at the end of the talks this evening, both of them mentioned that "most of the questions" have been resolved in the past three days, yet they also admitted that there were still differences on some important questions. "We will continue to work on those questions that have not yet been resolved through our regular diplomatic channels," a joint statement said.

Referring to a summit meeting between Jimmy Carter and Leonid I. Brezhnev, Vance told the press conference, "we are agreed in principle on a meeting of the heads of our two states. The question of timing of such a meeting will be a subject for careful consideration by both sides."

Gromyko also said at the conference, "There is still some more work to be done to complete preparation of the treaty on the limitation of strategic weapons." He added that among the questions on which both sides failed to reach agreement, "some of them are important, some of them are matters of the second category. But anyway, they have certain meaning." "They must be completed before the summit," he noted.

The SALT II talks first started in Geneva in November 1972. They are major bilateral talks between the two countries in about ten years, a smokescreen which covers their increasing nuclear arms competition and scramble for nuclear superiority. Their major agenda is to conclude a new treaty to "limit the strategic offensive arms" in place of the five-year provisional agreement between the USSR and the USA on certain measures in the field of strategic offensive arms limitation signed in 1972 which expires [as received] in October 1977. In the past 6 years and more the negotiating delegations of the two countries have held more than 270 meetings in Geneva. Vance and Gromyko met 9 times in two years. After fierce haggling, the two sides have not reached a complete agreement until now.

UNITED STATES

PEKING RADIO REPORTS ON U.S. EXPOSURE OF SOVIET THREAT

OW260444Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Comprehensive report: "U.S. Military and Political Personages and the Public Are Exposing the Soviet Military Threat"]

[Text] In the past several years, there have been frequent, fierce debates in the United States on policies toward the Soviet Union. Some people have underestimated the global offensive strategic intentions of the Soviet Union and, in the face of an alarming Soviet military threat, hoped to use methods of compromise, concession and pacification to obtain so-called Soviet restraint and unrealistic, sustained detente.

But, in the face of harsh realities, more and more U.S. military and political figures and the public are expressing serious uneasiness about the Soviet Union's increased arms expansion and war preparations. One after another they are exposing the Soviet military threat.



Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, stated not long ago: "Almost without a doubt, the balance of strategic strength has changed. Today, U.S. superiority in military capability over the Soviet Union is smaller than in any time past. In other words, unfavorable trends are still developing." Jones said: "In the balance of strategic forces between the United States and the Soviet Union, the United States is like someone skating on ice, and the ice is becoming thinner and thinner. For several years the United States has kept refusing to believe the signs of the slowly gathering dark clouds on the horizon." He said: "We must not evade the fact that for several years the Soviet Union has overtaken us repeatedly on the most significant military items. It has more troops and guns and is faster in development, construction and deployment."

The U.S. Committee on the Present Danger pointed out in a recently published report: "The scale of Soviet military strength and the speed of its growth far exceed its defense needs. This Soviet arms expansion shows that its political and military challenges are essentially offensive in nature." The report says: "The Soviet Union adheres to an expansionist line and is constantly taking every opportunity to expand its influence. This policy is also increasingly based on military strength. For many years a primary strategic objective of Soviet policy has been to control West Europe and then to force China and Japan into submission." The report holds: "If the Soviet Union succeeds in this attempt, the global balance of forces will shift in its favor and the United States will become isolated. The Middle East is an extremely important Soviet target. The Soviets believe that by gaining control of this region's airspace, sea lanes and petroleum, they will have important, even decisive weapons for dominating Europe, Africa and most of Asia."

The U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT recently published an article by its deputy editor-in-chief entitled "The Russian Threat Causes New Alarm." The article says: "Most military analysts predict that by 1983 Russia will have gained unprecedented strategic superiority over the United States. Even if a second strategic arms limitation treaty is concluded, it cannot possibly have any real effect on the situation. With this superiority, the Soviets will be able to mount crushing blows to the entire system of U.S. land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles; this will be followed by its confronting West Europe with a superior force and intervening in remote crisis areas with increasing vigor." The article quotes U.S. Democratic Senator Nunn as saying: "Since the Hitlerite Germany of the 1930's, no country has ever adopted such ambitious arms expansion plans in peacetime."

The U.S. weekly CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR in a recent article says: "Recent analysis by the London International Institute of Strategic Studies shows that, in northern and central Europe, the Warsaw treaty bloc enjoys a 3-to-1 advantage in tanks and a 2.5-to-1 advantage in tactical aircraft. At sea, the Soviet Union has turned what was mainly a coastal navy into a global ocean-going navy."

The publication quotes General Haig as saying: "Beginning this year the Soviet Union has deployed a kind of SS-20 guided missile. Their targets may include all of central Europe and the British Isles. Therefore, in battlefield nuclear weapons systems, the United States no longer has an advantage."

U.S. military and political personages and the public not only express serious worries and uneasiness about the dangerous trend in the relative military strength between the United States and the Soviet Union, but are also repudiating the argument that, so long as the West maintains its economic and technological superiority, there is no need to be over-concerned about Soviet arms expansion and war preparations.

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In a recent ASIAN WALL STREET DAILY article, it is pointed out: "It is mythical to interpret U.S. economic and technological superiority as its guarantee for sure victory in the endless U.S.-Soviet contention. The belief that this superiority can effectively guarantee stability will become a false sense of security."

This paper says: "Former U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense (Robert Ellsworth) wrote: "In the entire course of history, a superior economy has never played an effective role in an international contest of strength. It can prevent neither the emergence of a hegemonic power nor the outbreak of war. Just as Professor (Hsu Wa-tun Ma-ko-sen), an expert in the study of the Soviet bloc, pointed out: Mankind is much more advanced than alligators; but if a man goes swimming in the Ganges for this reason, then really lacks good sense."

FIRST PRC SCHOLARS GROUP TO LEAVE FOR U.S. 26 DECEMBER

OW251210Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 25 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Dec (HSINHUA)--A group of 50 Chinese scholars are scheduled to leave here on Dec. 26 to do advanced studies in the United States, according to the Chinese Ministry of Education. This is the first group of Chinese scholars to study in the U.S. since the founding of the People's Republic of China. China will send 500 to 700 undergraduate and post-graduate students and scholars to study in the USA before next September, when the new semester begins.

The first group consists of professors, lecturers, engineers, scientists, researchers and doctors. They are to study for two years in various branches of natural science including engineering, agriculture, and medical science. The scholars have all expressed their joy at hearing they were to leave for the U.S. shortly after the announcement of the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations.

Wu Pao-chen, a gynaecologist at the Capital hospital (formerly the Peking Union Medical College) said: "This gives us not only an opportunity to learn advanced science and technology from the U.S. but also a chance to contribute our share to enhancing the friendship among the Chinese and American peoples. Wu Pao-chen, who graduated from P.U.M.C. in 1955, has worked there ever since. He has done much research into foreign medical science and assisted Professor Sung Hung-chao in treating diseases of malignant hydatidiform mole and chorioepithelioma. He will do advanced study in this field in the U.S.

There are six women in this first group. One of them is lecturer Wang Chih-mei of the Institute of Molecular Biology of Peking University. The 44-year-old lecturer graduated from Peking university in 1960. Since then she has been teaching foreign biological and chemical research. She will continue her research on protein chemistry in the United States.

45-year-old Liu Pai-cheng, also a member of the group, is a lecturer in the Mechanical Engineering Department of Tsinghua University. He has been doing research work since early 1950's under the guidance of Professor Wang Tsun-ming who is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a specialist in nodular cast iron.

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KU MU, LIAO CHENG-CHIH RECEIVE U.S. ARCHITECT PEI

OW221356Y Peking NCNA in English 1235 GMT 22 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Dec (HSINHUA)--Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Ku Mu, vice-premier of the State Council, this morning met with well-known American architect Ieoh Ming Pei, Mrs. Ieoh Ming Pei and their children. At the meeting, Vice-Premier Ku Mu briefed Mr. Ieoh Ming Pei on the broad lines of city planning in Peking. "While building Peking on modern planning lines, we shall repair and restore a number of ancient buildings," he said. Mr. Ieoh Ming Pei appreciated the Chinese Government's plan for preserving the precious architecture of ancient China.

After the meeting, Mr. Ieoh Ming Pei and his family were treated to a luncheon. Present on the occasion were Han Kuang and Sung Yang-chu, vice-ministers of the State Capital Construction Commission, and Lu Hsu-chang, director of the China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau.

#### SOVIET UNION

REPORT ON MOSCOW REACTION TO SINO-U.S. NORMALIZATION

OW240258Y Peking NCNA in English 0159 GMT 24 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, 23 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Soviet Union has been slow and cautious in its reactions to the Sino-American announcement of establishment of diplomatic relations with each other, but diplomatic circles here are of the opinion that the Kremlin has failed to conceal its disquietude over China's diplomatic success. The Soviet ambassador in Washington was officially informed on December 15 of the White House decision to enter into diplomatic relations with China. But TASS released its first and barest report on the event more than five hours after the simultaneous announcement in Peking and Washington the next day. PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA published fairly brief commentaries three days later. On December 21, TASS reported Brezhnev's reply to Jimmy Carter as the top-level Soviet reaction to the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States.

Diplomatic circles here believe that one of the reasons for the apparent Soviet sluggishness and prudence may be that the Sino-American announcement had come much sooner than the Kremlin had expected and caught it by surprise. Taking stock of the development of Sino-American relations, an article in a recent issue of the Soviet monthly, WORLD ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, noted that formulas had been advanced by both China and the United States. "However, it is difficult to put any of these formulas into effect."

In his letter to Jimmy Carter, Brezhnev had to concede that "the establishment of normal relations between two sovereign states is a natural matter." He, however, added that "it is another question on what basis normalization takes place and what aims are pursued by the two sides." Brezhnev also asserted that "the joint American-Chinese communique contains expressions whose direction is beyond doubt." He declared: "The Soviet Union will closely watch the development of American-Chinese ties and draw appropriate policy conclusions later."



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Foreign newsmen here had the impression that the Soviet Union reacted more strongly to the Sino-Japanese treaty containing an anti-hegemony clause than to the joint Sino-American communique with a similar paragraph. Brezhnev barely hinted at it in his reply to Carter, while the newspapers here showed their opposition to it by citing foreign press comments.

By contrast, a commentary in PRAVDA of December 19 directly accused China of "openly inviting Western countries to form a broadest united front against the Soviet Union." It added that by strengthening its ties with the West, China "strives to enlist in advance the West's support for its hegemonist designs."

While speculating on Moscow's prudence in reacting to the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations, diplomatic circles here also noted that following the release of the Sino-American communique, the Soviet Union had obviously refrained from censuring the U.S. administration. In fact, the newspapers here have printed more than once U.S. comments calling for improvement of relations with the Soviet Union. PRAVDA of December 21 featured two TASS dispatches from New York saying: "Many noted political and public figures in the United States have emphasized the pressing of the signing of a new U.S.-USSR accord on the limitation of offensive strategic weapons."

These diplomatic sources believe that after the normalization of Sino-American relations, the Soviet Union is just as eager to reach a SALT two agreement and improve its relations with the United States.

SOVIETS' 'PEACE-LOVING' MILITARY BUDGET SCORED

OW231537Y Peking NCNA in English 1253 GMT 23 Dec 78 OW

[Commentary by NCNA correspondent: Secret of "Peace-Loving" Military Budget--NCNA headline]

[Text] Peking, 23 Dec (HSINHUA)--Moscow's recent performance over its 1979 military budget once again brings home the fact that the Kremlin leaders are hypocrites and double-dealers of the first order. While going all out to step up their arms expansion and war preparations, they take great pains to present themselves as angels of "peace" and "disarmament."

As is known to the whole world, at the Moscow summit of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states held on November 22 and 23, the Soviet Union put forward a plan urging treaty members to increase military expenditure to further enhance the military strength of the Warsaw treaty. Because it was openly opposed by a member state, the Soviet Union has in the last few days turned its propaganda machine to full blast to direct fierce attacks on the state, asserting that in face of "the NATO states' arms race," it is "inevitable and necessary" to beef up the Warsaw treaty forces by hiking military spendings of the treaty members.

Such being the base, the Soviet Union should have doubtlessly taken the lead in increasing its military expenditure. However, the 1979 military budget as announced by the Kremlin following the Moscow summit is the same as this year--17,200 million rubles. TASS gave great publicity to the announcement, asserting that "this is the budget of a peace-loving state" and that "the Soviet Union in the course of several years has been allocating one and the same sum for defence needs. This is a truly lofty and inspiring example for the international community."

While professing that higher military spending is "inevitable", TASS preached at the same breath that for "love of peace," the Soviet Union would not increase its military budget for 1979. Is it rather strange?

As a matter of fact there is nothing strange, it is a set of principle for the Brezhnev clique to gain military superiority and world hegemony through arms race. It is also a usual practice of the Kremlin leaders to sing the praise of "stopping arms race," "reducing military expenses" and "peace," and to fool the Soviet people and cover up their large-scale arms expansion and war preparations by handing out false military budgets.

People remember well that in the past decade Soviet leaders had on many occasions publicly spoken of their strivings for military superiority. Each time they made such assertion, the arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States escalated. In June 1966, Brezhnev declared in a speech, "we shall see to it that the armed forces of the Soviet state be kept at the highest level of up-to-date military technique and equipment. We will ensure the superiority of our army." In 1972, the Soviet Union was roughly on a par with the United States in the number of offensive strategic weapons. But in 1966 these weapons in Soviet possession only amounted to 29 percent of what the U.S. possessed. Afterwards, while continuing to increase the quantity of these weapons, the Soviet Union laid stress on catching up with the United States in nuclear technology and in the quality of nuclear weapons. Soviet numerical superiority over the United States in strategic nuclear weapons increased from 0.3 percent in 1973 to over 18 percent in 1975. During this period, the production of Soviet conventional arms was far ahead of the United States. Its annual output of tactic aircraft, big surface warships, tanks and artillery was two to nine times that of the United States. At present the Soviet Union has surpassed the United States in the loading capacity of MIRVS (multiple independent reentry vehicles), while five years ago it had no strategic missiles with multiple nuclear warheads at all.

The swelling of military power naturally calls for huge increase in military spending. However, in accordance with the figures published every year by the Soviet Government, its military budgets for four years ending 1972 remained at 17,900 million rubles, or only one-third or one-fourth of the annual military spending of the United States. Since 1973, the Soviet military budgets even went down for two years, and amounted to over 17,200 million rubles in the past two years, which is less than one-fourth of U.S. military spending. This is the reason why TASS asserted that "Soviet defense allocation remained the same for several years."

Neither false military budgets nor hypocritical preachings about "disarmament" and "peace" can cover up the truth. It is well-known that labour productivity in Soviet industry is roughly half of the United States. How is it possible for the Soviet Union to turn out arms and equipment far more than the United States with only one-third or even less than one-fourth of the U.S. military spending? The crux of the question is that since the mid-1960s, the military spending of the Soviet Union has risen with each year and has surpassed the United States for years running since the early 1970s. However, much of Soviet military spending is included in other expenditures.



N.S. Khrushchev admitted in 1959 that the actual Soviet military spending then was about 2.5 times that of the budget allocation published for the public. According to statistics of Western research institutes, in the past decade actually Soviet military spending has swollen to three, four and even five times that of the published figures. Since 1975, Soviet military spending has exceeded 100 billion U.S. dollars. The fact that the Soviet call for more military spending by the Warsaw treaty members came at the same time with the publication of its own military budget for 1979 which remained the same as the previous years is but a usual Soviet practice of cheating the people.

#### SUSLOV ATTACK ON JAPAN, PRC-JAPAN PEACE TREATY NOTED

OW221711Y Peking NCNA in English 1523 GMT 22 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 22 Dec (HSINHUA)--Mikhail Suslov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, exerted pressure on Japan once again on December 20 by slandering Japan's demand for the recovery of its northern territories from the Soviet Union as amounting to "release the war monsters," according to a report by the Japanese paper ASAHI SHIMBUN. Talking to a Japan Socialist Party mission headed by Ichio Asukata on international situation and Japan-Soviet relations, Suslov said, "The Japanese Government is not friendly. This is proved by its nonsensical propaganda about Soviet military threat to Japan and by its demand for the return of territories." He claimed that the Japanese Government's demand for the return of its inherent territories amounts to "release the war monsters." In order to avoid the question of northern territories, the Soviet Union has repeatedly proposed to conclude first of all a "good neighbourhood and cooperation treaty" with Japan. It is, therefore, naturally rejected by Japan. Now Suslov took the opportunity to complain to Asukata that the Japanese Government "has shown no interest in the draft of the good neighbourhood and cooperation treaty" proposed by the Soviet Union.

Suslov's attack on Japan has aroused strong reaction in Tokyo. Refuting Suslov's remarks, according to the Japanese newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN yesterday, a government source made a statement to Japanese correspondents on December 20: "It is very impolite to say such words to a visiting guest. The northern territories are Japan's inherent territories under any circumstances and the negotiations should go on unswervingly."

During the talk, Suslov peddled once again the Soviet "Asian collective security system." He said, "it is our hope that the spirit of the Asian security assurance system will be established through the positive efforts of all Asian countries including Japan." He stressed, "The Soviet Union will, as always, stand on the side of Vietnam. This unity can find expression in the peace and cooperation treaty signed between the Soviet Union and Vietnam."

Suslov also made wild attacks on the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty. He asserted that this treaty "runs counter not only to the interests of the Japanese people but also to that of the Chinese people." It is "a treaty against the USSR." He told Asukata, "I am sorry to say that we cannot agree to your party's stand of saying yes to this treaty."

#### ARAB PRESS CITED ON VIGILANCE AGAINST USSR INFLUENCE IN IRAN

OW222025Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 22 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Beirut, 22 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Arab press has noticed recently that the fact that social-imperialism is dipping its finger in the unrest of Iran has aroused great vigilance among the gulf states.

They are taking concrete steps to enhance stability and security in the region and to restore the unity and solidarity of the Arab world. The Beirut French weekly LA REVUE DU LIBAN commented in its latest issue, the gulf countries have reasons to move violently because the troubles which are going on on Iranian soil are the work of the Soviets." The unrest of Iran, the weekly pointed out, has direct impact on the economy and security of the gulf. On the one hand, Iran "constitutes one of the ramparts in the Middle East against Russian infiltration." On the other, it guards the vitally important oil passage--the Hormuz Strait, through which a great portion of the oil exports of the gulf, namely thirty million barrels a day, are transported to various parts of the world.

Another weekly, ARABIA AND THE GULF has revealed that the Soviet Union is manoeuvring to fish in Iran's troubled waters. "Conceivably, a pro-Moscow regime in Tehran would consider subverting and invading the Arab states across the gulf in favourable circumstances," it added.

Public opinion in the gulf area has applauded the action taken by their governments. The Saudi Arabian daily AL-RIYADH noted that the gulf countries "were never in need of close cooperation and coordination among themselves as they are now." The Interior Minister of Saudi Arabia, Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-Aziz Al Sa'ud, was earlier reported to say that his country looked forward to a greater degree of cooperation among various gulf states in the field of security and the adoption of practical steps in this direction. It was against this background that Crown Prince and Prime Minister of Kuwait Shaykhy Sa'id al-Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah paid visits to a number of gulf states to make efforts to restore Arab unity. These gulf states stressed that all inter-Arab disputes should be settled through "a constructive and brotherly dialogue" because "the strength of the Arab nation lies in its unity and solidarity."

#### NORTH ASIA

#### CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON NIPPON STEEL CORPORATION LEADER'S VISIT

##### Kang Shih-en Meeting

OW220111Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0047 GMT 22 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Dec (KYODO)--China asked Japan Thursday to create an organization designed to offer advice and recommendations to the Chinese to help them carry out industrial projects and other economic development plans. The request was made by Vice Premier Kang Shih-en to Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade, Thursday night. Inayama, board chairman of Nippon Steel Corp., and his party arrived here Wednesday to attend an opening ceremony Saturday for construction of the iron and steel complex at Paoshan near Shanghai. During his meeting with the Japanese visitors, Kang said China would positively study possibilities for Sino-Japanese business cooperation, including establishment of joint ventures and the adoption of the so-called production-sharing business formula.

During the 90-minute meeting over supper, Vice Premier Kang sought Japanese advice and recommendations particularly for energy, electricity-generating and transport facilities projects. China hopes to carry out its economic development through well-balanced progress in these projects, Kang said. Japanese cooperation is especially needed in China for oil and coal development and hydroelectric power generation, Kang explained.

Inayama promised further study to meet the Chinese request. Touching on Japan's financial cooperation, Inayama told Kang that financing by the Export-Import Bank of Japan would be available if such business cooperation contracts are concluded.

Kang hosted a welcoming banquet for Inayama and his party.

Also Thursday afternoon, Inayama's party talked with Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Liu Hsi-wen. The two sides agreed to continue mutual study on how much crude oil China can export and Japan can import and discuss the matter at the next Sino-Japanese meeting next February or March to review the eight-year trade agreement concluded in February. Inayama and his party also met Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien. The meeting was joined by Tang Ko and Kao Yang-wen, minister and vice minister, respectively, of metallurgical industry, and Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Tsui Chun and Japanese Ambassador Shoji Sato.

Inayama and his party are visiting China at the invitation of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry and the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee. The Japanese visitors also met Liao Cheng-chih, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, over breakfast the same day.

#### Inayama in Shanghai

OW250830Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1446 GMT 22 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 22 Dec--The 100-man Japanese visiting group with Board Chairman Yoshihiro Inayama and General Manager Eishiro Saito of the Nippon Steel Corporation as head and deputy head respectively arrived in Shanghai by plane on 22 December to attend the ground-breaking ceremony for the project of the Shanghai Paoshan iron and steel general plant. Yeh Chih-chiang, vice minister of metallurgical industry and general commander of the Paoshan steel project command; Chen Chin-hua, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Ma Pin [7456 6333], vice minister of metallurgical industry; and others welcomed the Japanese friends at the airport.

#### Steel Complex Purchase

OW221342Y Peking NCNA in English 1242 GMT 22 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 22 Dec (HSINHUA)--General agreement on the purchase of complete plants from the Nippon Steel Corporation of Japan for the Paoshan iron and steel complex was signed here this evening. Total cost of all the plants and other expenses under the agreement will come to about two thousand million U.S. dollars, and payments will be made in cash.



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Under the agreement, the Nippon Steel Corporation will supply the Paoshan iron and steel complex with sixteen units of equipment, including for a coking plant, an iron smelting plant, a steel mill, a blooming mill and a chemical plant. The project will be carried out in two stages: The first blast furnace system is to be completed before October 1, 1981 and the second to be ready for operation in January 1983. The general agreement states that to ensure the smooth construction of the project, the Japanese side will provide the blue prints and other related technical data and send technical personnel to the Chinese side in accordance with the needs for the building plans of the specific units.

The agreement was signed by Peng Jun-min, general manager of the China National Technical Import Corporation, and Eishiro Saito, president of the Nippon Steel Corporation. Three contracts on complete installations for the iron smelting plant, the steel plant and the coking plant were signed at the same time.

The purchase of the Paoshan steel complex is the first major item under the Sino-Japanese long-term trade agreement signed earlier this year. A 100-member delegation from Japan to attend the inaugural ceremony of the Paoshan iron and steel complex scheduled for tomorrow flew here in groups today. The delegation is led by Yoshihiro Inayama, board chairman of the Nippon Steel Corporation with Eishiro Saito, president of the corporation, as its deputy leader.

#### KYODO Report

OW221107Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1100 GMT 22 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 22 Dec (KYODO)--China and Japan Friday signed a steel cooperation agreement under which Japan will build a huge integrated steel mill at Paoshan on the Yangtze River. Under the agreement, Japan's Nippon Steel Corporation will not only design the Paoshan steel complex but also provide all the necessary equipment and technology. The Japan-China steel cooperation accord was signed at a Shanghai hotel by Eishiro Saito, president of Nippon Steel, and Peng Jun-min, general manager of the China National Technical Import Corporation.

A ground-breaking ceremony marking the official start of the complex's construction is scheduled for Saturday, though the basic work has been in progress for months. The ceremony will be attended by officials and business executives of both sides as well as by Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of Nippon Steel, who arrived in Shanghai Friday at the head of a 100-strong delegation of Japanese businessmen.

The Paoshan steel complex is an ambitious Chinese effort toward achieving self-sufficiency in steel. The mill will have an annual production capacity of 3 million tons upon the completion of its first stage in 1980. It will be capable of turning out 6 million tons of steel annually at the end of the second stage in January 1983. The ultimate production target is 10 million tons a year. In a great rush to attain its ambitious 10-year economic modernization program by 1985, Peking first wanted to complete the first stage by the end of 1980. But Peking's complex technological arrangements and price negotiations with Nippon steel delayed the start of the project by 10 months. The project was given a boost last Tuesday when the U.S.-led Coordinating Committee for Export to the Communist Area (COMCOM) gave a quick permission to Japan to export 16 computers to China. A number of Japanese companies will be supplying related equipment and technology, including the computers, and a consortium of Japanese banks will finance the project. The Japanese cooperation in the project is based on a long-range private Japan-China trade agreement signed February 16.

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Nippon steel will supply all principal equipment of the complex, including the first and the second blast furnace, at a total cost of yen 400 billion. To minimize exchange rate fluctuation risk, half of Nippon steel's hardware and software exports will be paid by China in the Japanese yen and the other half in the U.S. dollar.

Under the agreement, Nippon steel will send 1,500 technicians and experts to Paoshan to supervise the construction of the complex, besides giving training at its Japanese facilities to about 1,000 Chinese workers.

The Paoshan complex, to be patterned after Nippon steel's most sophisticated Kimitsu and Oita steel mill complex in eastern and western Japan respectively, is part of Peking's bid to double China's steel production capacity to 600 million tons by 1985.

Other major Japanese steelmakers are now in contact with Peking for their possible cooperation in remodelling of many existing steel mills and building of a proposed 10 million-ton-a-year chitung steel complex near the Chinese capital.

#### Shanghai Banquet

OW241814Y Peking NCNA in English 1709 GMT 24 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 24 Dec (HSINHUA)--Yoshihiro Inayama, leader of the Japanese delegation to the inauguration of the Paoshan iron and steel complex and board chairman of the Nippon Steel Corporation, gave a banquet here at noon today to honour the inauguration. Among more than two hundred Chinese guests were Ku Mu, vice-premier; Peng Chung, second chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and ministers or vice-ministers of the State Council now attending the ceremony in Shanghai. Also attending were Eiijiro Saito, deputy leader of the delegation and president of the Nippon Steel Corporation, and other Japanese friends. Ku Mu and Peng Chung chatted cordially with Mr. Inayama about growing Sino-Japanese friendship.

Prior to the banquet, Mr. Inayama told Chinese correspondents that all the members of the delegation were deeply moved by the impressive inaugural ceremony yesterday. China, he added, paid great attention to building modern iron and steel enterprises and was determined to produce sixty million tons of steel in 1985. He expressed his conviction that China would be able to attain the goal although it involved many difficulties. Mr. Inayama said that the Japanese participants would do their best to build the Paoshan project into a most modern iron and steel enterprise, together with the Chinese. He highly praised China for making self-reliance the main policy in building the national economy. No progress could be made if one relied only on others, he stressed. Mr. Inayama said that it would be beneficial to peace in Asia and the world for China to realize the four modernizations. He pledged to make his contribution to helping China attain its goal. The Japanese delegation left Shanghai for home by air this afternoon.



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FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS SRV 23 DECEMBER INTRUSION

OW241543Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1414 GMT 24 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Dec--The PRC Foreign Ministry on 24 December sent a note to the Vietnamese Embassy in China, strongly protesting against the Vietnamese authorities for dispatching armed personnel to intrude into Chinese territory and open fire, resulting in the deaths and wounding of nine Chinese militiamen and civilians.

The note says: "At 0900 on 23 December 1978, scores of armed Vietnamese personnel intruded into Chinese territory near border sign No 2 at Hsilu in China's Kwangsi. [Peking NCNA in English at 2002 GMT on 24 December carries a nearly identical report which renders this phrase: "... territory from boundary marker west 2 in the area of Ping Er Pass, Pinghsiang City of Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region."] They challenged Chinese militiamen and civilians on the border and opened fire, thus killing and wounding nine Chinese militiamen and civilians. Driven beyond the limits of forbearance, Chinese militiamen were compelled to return fire in self-defence and killed three armed Vietnamese intruders on the spot."

The note says: "Brushing aside the Chinese Government's repeated warnings, the Vietnamese authorities have incessantly dispatched armed personnel to encroach upon Chinese territory, open fire and fire artillery shells and thus kill and wound Chinese citizens on many occasions. On account of this, the Chinese Government hereby strongly protests to the Vietnamese Government once again. The Vietnamese authorities must be held completely responsible for further consequences."

FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE PROTESTS SRV ENCROACHMENTS

OW241247Y Peking NCNA in English 1234 GMT 24 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China today handed a note to the Vietnamese Embassy here, lodging a strong protest with the Vietnamese authorities against its frequent dispatches of armed personnel to encroach upon Chinese territory and make armed provocations against China.

The note says: "On December 10, 1978, armed Vietnamese fired a mortar shell at China's Liaohang frontier outpost in Hsiashih commune of Ningming County, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region. This was followed by the intrusion into Chinese territory and firing at the Chinese outpost by dozens of armed Vietnamese for armed provocation. On the morning of December 13, they again shelled the Liaohang outpost and one shell landed one metre off the outpost. Later on, more than 40 armed Vietnamese intruded into Chinese territory 800 metres deep and illegally occupied three heights in Liaohang area. Shortly after 3 p.m. the same day, they fired over 30 rounds of bullets at Chinese border patrolmen from one of the heights they occupied, wounding one of them seriously.

"On December 14, armed Vietnamese security men laid mines in Liaohang area, which killed one Chinese border inhabitant and wounded three others."

The note adds: "From 8 p.m. of December 11 to 4:30 the following morning, armed Vietnamese in Maluthang area on the Vietnamese bank of the border river, fired with rifles, machine-guns and sub-machineguns at China's Kochieh village of Chinshuiho commune. Chinping Country, Yunnan Province. They fired six times, each lasting five minutes, and fired more than 1,000 rounds of bullets, seriously endangering the safety of the Chinese border inhabitants.

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"At 16:00 on December 12 and 19:25 the following day, armed Vietnamese twice shot from the bank of Vietnam-China border river at the Hokou farm of Hokou County, Yunnan Province.

"At 30:38 of December 13, armed Vietnamese fired three shots from Lao Cai at a Chinese guard standing on the Chinese half of the bridge over the border river, threatening his safety.

"At 7:00, 9:00 and 17:00 of December 16, armed Vietnamese fired a total of 11 rounds of bullets on three occasions at Hsintien area of Hokou County, Yunnan Province."

The note points out: "The Vietnamese authorities' frequent dispatches of armed personnel to encroach upon Chinese territory, wantonly shooting at Chinese personnel and killing or wounding Chinese border inhabitants and border guards, have aroused the strongest indignation among the Chinese people. The Chinese Government hereby once again lodges a strong protest with the Vietnamese Government. The Chinese Government reiterates that the Vietnamese authorities must take seriously China's repeated protests and warnings and should not turn a deaf ear to them. They must stop all encroachments upon China's sovereignty and territorial integrity and all armed provocations and all criminal acts of killing or wounding of Chinese civilians. Otherwise, the Vietnamese authorities must bear all responsibilities arising therefrom."

PEOPLE'S DAILY WARNS HANOI: PRC FOREBEARANCE LIMITED

OW242119Y Peking NCNA in English 2105 GMT 24 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Dec (HSINHUA)--Hanoi is warned by the PEOPLE'S DAILY today that if it, emboldened by Moscow's support, tries to seek a foot after gaining an inch and continues to act in an unbridled fashion, it will decidedly meet with the punishment it deserves.

Giving this solemn warning in its editorial entitled "Our Forbearance Is Limited", the PEOPLE'S DAILY declares, "the Vietnamese authorities have gone far enough in pursuing their anti-China course. There is a limit to the Chinese people's forbearance and restraint. China has never bullied and will never bully any other country; neither will it allow itself to be bullied by others. It will not attack unless it is attacked. But if it is attacked, it will certainly counter-attack."

The paper stresses that China means what it says. "We state this here and now. Don't complain later that we've not given you a clear warning in advance."

It points out that in encroaching upon China's territory and sovereignty, the Vietnamese authorities have been incited and supported by the Soviet social-imperialists. "A stable and powerful China irritates both the Soviet Union, which is out to seek world hegemony, and the Vietnamese authorities, who wish to gain hegemony in Southeast Asia. Both feel the need to create difficulties for China. Both seek to disrupt its stability and unity and impede its advance towards the four modernizations by creating border incidents and threatening war.

"They will not succeed in this scheme."

The PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial reads in full as follows:

In recent days, the Vietnamese authorities' provocations against China have become more and more unrestrained. Vietnamese armed forces have continually encroached upon Chinese territory, killing or wounding Chinese fishermen and Chinese residents of the border areas. Now the Vietnamese authorities' unscrupulous bullying of China has reached an intolerable point.

The China-Vietnam border areas continued friendly for many years and the people there maintained friendly relations and lived together in peace and harmony. During the Vietnamese war against U.S. aggression, the Chinese side in the China-Vietnam border area provided Vietnam with a reliable support base in the rear. The broad masses of the Chinese people in the border areas also provided considerable, powerful assistance to the Vietnamese armed forces and people without regard for the sacrifices this demanded. Since 1974, however, particularly since the reunification of Vietnam, the Vietnamese authorities, devoid of gratitude, have catered to the Soviet Union and initiated an anti-China campaign. They have stirred up disputes and organized and planned conflicts in many areas along the border. Their people have often crossed over into China and carried out patrols, road construction, land reclamation and afforestation projects. They have interfered with the normal defence patrols undertaken by the Chinese border troops. In addition, they have harassed Chinese villages, obstructed Chinese people at their work, sabotaged production facilities in the border areas, kidnapped Chinese people and made armed threats against Chinese residents which have resulted in many bloody incidents. Under various pretexts the Vietnamese public security personnel, acting unilaterally, have redrawn the demarcation line of the border areas in an attempt to forcibly change the status quo there. These provocations made by the Vietnamese side have heightened the tension in the border areas. The border dispute has figured prominently in China-Vietnam relations during recent years. According to present statistics which are still being completed, the border conflicts increased from about 100 incidents in 1974 to around 400 cases in 1975. They then escalated to over 900 cases in 1976. Last year a series of shooting incidents occurred during which Vietnamese public security personnel fired upon Chinese residents. This year has witnessed a further increase in Vietnam's provocative activities along side an escalation in its anti-China drive. Between August 25 and December 15 this year, the Vietnamese authorities sent troops to invade as many as 100 areas of China's Kwangsi, thereby nibbling away large tracts of Chinese territory. They also mobilized 2,000 armed personnel who instigated over 200 border incidents causing the death of dozens of Chinese residents.

At the same time, the Vietnamese authorities have stepped up their war preparations, intensified the call-up throughout the country to expand the armed forces. They have also frequently conducted military exercises in which China has been their target. They have carried out "clearance" activities in the border area and reinforced the troops stationed there. The Vietnamese authorities have recently unfolded a general mobilization "campaign," and openly declared that China is "a new target" for combat and that the people should "be ready to wage a large-scale war." They are arrogant in the extreme!

In addition to creating border incidents and nibbling China's territory, the Vietnamese authorities have also made false claims over China's territory. In April 1975, shortly before the liberation of Saigon, the Vietnamese authorities occupied six islands in China's Nansha group. This action was followed by a propaganda campaign at home and abroad in which it was claimed that the Nansha and Hsisha islands were part of Vietnam. The intention behind this campaign was to prepare for the annexation of a vast tract of the South China Sea including the islands found there.



Moreover, it is also the unjustifiable intention of Vietnam to include in its territorial waters a vast expanse of the Peipu Gulf. Party enclosed by the Chinese and Vietnamese mainland and by China's Hainan Island, the Peipu Gulf has always been an important sea route for economic, cultural and friendly exchanges between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples as well as for exchanges between various countries of the world and the southern part of China and the northern part of Vietnam. It has never been apportioned between China and Vietnam. On December 26, 1973, the Vietnamese vice-foreign minister made a proposal to China that since "the Peipu Gulf has so far not yet been delimited between the two countries because Vietnam has been at war," "the governments of the two countries should designate delegations to negotiate the delimitation of the Peipu Gulf." The Chinese side expressed its willingness to resolve the problem through consultation with Vietnam on an equitable and reasonable basis. However, going back on their words, the Vietnamese authorities later asserted that the boundary line between Vietnam and China in the Peipu Gulf had long been designated. This so-called boundary line was marked close to the coast of China's Hainan Island, thereby including two-thirds of the gulf in Vietnamese territory. Such an unreasonable claim fully reveals the insatiable, expansionist territorial designs of the Vietnamese authorities.

The Vietnamese authorities' occupation of China's Nansha Islands, their attempt to seize the greater part of the Peipu Gulf, their encroachments on Chinese territory and their aggressive activities against Kampuchea all took place around the end of Vietnam's war of resistance against U.S. aggression. This shows the organic connection between the Vietnamese authorities' current provocations at the Sino-Vietnamese border and their war of aggression against Kampuchea. These are the two inseparable sides of the regional hegemonic designs of Vietnam.

In order to safeguard Sino-Vietnamese friendship and for the sake of the larger interest, the Chinese Government adopted an attitude of forbearance and restraint with regard to the Vietnamese authorities' perfidious acts of encroachment on Chinese territory and sovereignty, proposing negotiations or remonstrating sincerely during talks between leaders of the two countries, in the hope that the Vietnamese authorities would awake to their error. However, taking China's patience and restraint as weakness, the Vietnamese authorities, instead of acknowledging their error and mending their ways, have become more unscrupulous in their acts. They are emboldened by the Soviet social-imperialist backing they receive.

However, worse than this is the fact that while insolently harrying China, the Vietnamese authorities are at the same time trying to fool the world by putting on a false and plaintive appearance as if they were the victim of China's bullying. Hanoi's mouthpieces tirelessly harp on the theme that Vietnam is a small country and cannot afford to antagonize China and that it had "undergone untold hardships" when it received China's aid and had "suffered painful humiliation" before it decided to occupy the Chinese islands in the South China Sea. This duplicity is both contemptible and disgusting.

The Vietnamese authorities naively believe that people will naturally sympathize with them irrespective of the bad things they have done, so long as they stress the fact that Vietnam is a small country. But, whether a country harries others or not is determined not by its size, but by the political line and foreign policy it follows. China is a socialist country and has consistently pursued a proletarian line and policy in foreign relations. It has always maintained that all countries, big and small, are equal and is firmly opposed to bullying and injuring of small and weak nations by bigger and stronger ones.

Since its founding 29 years ago, the People's Republic of China has not seized an inch of territory from others, has no troops stationed abroad and has never bullied anyone. On the other hand, the Vietnamese authorities, while claiming to be building socialism, are actually pursuing national chauvinism, and regional hegemonism. They do not hesitate to harry big as well as small countries if the latter unfortunately fall within their aggressive ambitions. The fact that they are harrying China in the north and invading Kampuchea in the west is a most eloquent rebuttal of their preposterous charge against China, a charge which should be rights be levelled against them.

In encroaching upon China's territory and sovereignty, the Vietnamese authorities have been incited and supported by the Soviet social-imperialists. China has embarked upon a new Long March for the early realization of the four modernizations highlighted by stability, unity and vitality throughout the country. While the majority of people throughout the world are very happy about the situation in China, the Soviet social-imperialists are greatly perturbed and restless. A stable and powerful China irritates both the Soviet Union which is out to seek world hegemony and the Vietnamese authorities who wish to gain hegemony in Southeast Asia. Both feel the need to create difficulties for China. Both seek to disrupt its stability and unity and impede its advance towards the four modernizations by creating border incidents and threatening war.

They will not succeed in this scheme.

The Vietnamese authorities have gone far enough in pursuing their anti-China course. There is a limit to the Chinese people's forbearance and restraint. China has never bullied and will never bully any other country; neither will it allow itself to be bullied by others. It will not attack unless it is attacked. But if it is attacked, it will certainly counter-attack. China means what it says. We wish to warn the Vietnamese authorities that if they, emboldened by Moscow's support, try to seek a foot after gaining an inch and continue to act in this unbridled fashion, they will decidedly meet with the punishment they deserve. We state this here and now. Don't complain later that we've not given you a clear warning in advance.

#### SRV INTRUSIONS INTO YUNNAN PROVINCE REPORTED

OW241231Y Peking NCNA in English 1206 GMT 24 Dec 78 OW

[by NCNA correspondents]

[Text] Kunming, 24 Dec--While making invasions and provocations in Kwangsi, China, the Vietnamese authorities have repeatedly dispatched armed personnel to intrude into the border areas of China's Yunnan Province to make provocations, posing a threat to the safety of the Chinese border residents and seriously disturbing stability in those areas.

Armed Vietnamese personnel have wantonly invaded China's territories, planting bamboo spikes, digging trenches and making reconnaissance there. On September 4, armed Vietnamese security men together with over 200 plainclothes men intruded into the Hsiaolaotu area of China's Hokou County to plant bamboo spikes. The same day, Vietnamese security personnel and militiamen intruded several hundred metres deep into the Chintsaitang area of China's Hokou County, planting more than 600 bamboo spikes. On September 6, large numbers of armed Vietnamese security men and militiamen intruded into Chinese territory several hundred metres deep and occupied a hill in the back of Hsiamucheng of Tawantze production brigade. On October 5, the Vietnamese side dispatched more than 200 plainclothes men in two groups commanded by security men to the Chinese side to plant bamboo spikes at the Nafa sand bank, Chinping County.



On the afternoon of November 18, two Vietnamese army men intruded into Chinese territory 300 metres deep in the Houhsi hill of the Yentongping production team of Malipo County. On December 10, three armed Vietnamese security men crossed the boundary into China's Taotang area with telescopes for reconnaissance mission for over 20 minutes. The same day Vietnamese army men intruded into the Chinese side in the Tsaishan village area to dig a trench and three machine-gun shelters.

Armed Vietnamese personnel have repeatedly come across the boundary to kidnap and beat up Chinese residents. On September 24, four armed Vietnamese security men and militiamen intruded into the Hsiaoping production team, Chingchang people's commune of Malipo County, trying to force Chinese resident Cheng Sheng-lung to go to Vietnam. When Cheng refused to do so, the Vietnamese cruelly beat him up. On the evening of October 3, armed Vietnamese security men sneaked into the Chinese side of the Red River bank and kidnapped the 14-year-old student Chien Wei-tung of the Hokou Middle School. They detained him for six days, broke his right arm, kicked and wounded his stomach and threw him into the Nanhsi River. Chien was fortunately found and saved by Chinese militiamen.

On October 2, 36 Vietnamese personnel including public security men, cadres and militiamen, carrying weapons and sticks, intruded into China's Tungtzuan area to interfere with the normal farm work of the Chinese commune members. They intimidated and beat up Chinese peasants, injuring 18 of them, six seriously.

On October 27, a total of 33 fully-armed Vietnamese public security personnel and plainclothes men again intruded into the Tungtzuan area and beat up and injured 15 Chinese commune members engaged in ploughing. Four of them were seriously injured.

Vietnamese armed personnel had on many occasions opened fire at Chinese border security personnel and peasants. According to statistics compiled by the organs concerned in Hokou County, between September 7 and October 31, Vietnamese public security personnel and militiamen opened fire on more than ten occasions at the residents in the Hokou farm, Pasa, Liangtiaopan of Nanhsi River, the Shanyao railway station and Laoaochang area and disrupted the normal production of the Chinese residents there. It is only because of the restrained attitude on the part of the Chinese side that more serious incidents were avoided. On the morning of November 8, when a dozen of Chinese personnel of the Hokou border check point were working on the Chinese side of the sand bank at the confluence of the Nan Hsi River and the Red River, more than ten armed Vietnamese security personnel from Lao Cai raised guns to aim at them. On November 19, three armed Vietnamese personnel crossed the border river to the Joshuitang area in the Shihlitsun commune, Chinping County and penetrated 200 metres deep into the Chinese territory. They attempted to abduct Li Cheng-pao, a Chinese fisherman fishing in the Chinese side of the main waterway of the border river and opened fire at him. On December 7, while three Chinese militiamen in Maopingchai village, Makuan County, were performing patrol duty on the Chinese border, armed Vietnamese militiamen opened fire at them.

Recently, the Vietnamese authorities have flagrantly ordered armed forces to use all kinds of arms to shoot frantically into Chinese territory, seriously threatening the life of the Chinese border inhabitants. On December 11, the Vietnamese troops stationed at Maluthang fired with rifles, sub-machineguns and machineguns at China's Kochieh village, Chinping County. From 8 P.M., December 11 to 4:30 A.M., the following day, they shelled once in each half an hour and fired more than 1,000 rounds of ammunition on 6 occasions. On December 12 and 13, the Vietnamese armed personnel also opened fire into the Hokou farm, Hokou County.

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On December 13, they fired from Lao Cai of Vietnam at a Chinese guard standing on the Chinese half of the bridge over the border river. On December 16, they twice fired at Hsintien area of China's Hokou County.

The Vietnamese authorities have continued to engage in a massive border "purification" campaign and intensify war preparations against China. Since November, border inhabitants expelled by force by the Vietnamese authorities have entered all counties of Yunnan Province bordering Vietnam. On December 7, a captain and a lieutenant of Meo Vac District of Vietnam went to a hamlet near the boundary to assemble a meeting of border inhabitants, raising a hue and cry about fighting with China. They said, "even if China does not attack Vietnam, Vietnam will attack China. Otherwise the Soviet Union will not give foodgrain, weapons and munitions to Vietnam." They also threatened the inhabitants by saying, "troops will be stationed here. If you do not move out, we'll take action against you." They forced the inhabitants to leave the hamlet immediately and took the opportunity to loot everything. Among the 13 households in the hamlet, except for six households which were forced to settle down in the inland, the other seven households were expelled to Chinese territory by force.

#### FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER RETURNS TO PEKING FROM PHILIPPINES

OW221655Y Peking NCNA in English 1638 GMT 22 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Dec (HSINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang and his party returned here by plane this evening from a friendship visit to the Philippines. They were greeted at the airport by Chou Hua-min and Chia Shih, vice-ministers of foreign trade, and Mr Jaime S. Bautista, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Philippine Embassy in China.

#### EUROPE

##### KENG PIAO INTERVIEWED BY UK TELEVISION TEAM

OW221354Y Peking NCNA in English 1203 GMT 22 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Dec (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council, this morning gave an interview to a British independent television news team. Deputy Director of the Central Broadcasting Administration Li Lien-ching was present.

#### WESTERN HEMISPHERE

##### KENG PIAO MEETS CANADIAN COMMUNIST LEAGUE GROUP

OW221352Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 22 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Dec (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a warm and friendly talk with a central delegation of the Canadian Communist League (Marxism-Leninism) led by Roger Rashi, chairman of the league, here this morning.

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CCP PLENUM ELECTS NEW POLITBURO MEMBERS; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

OW231148Y Peking NCNA in English 1145 GMT 23 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, December 23 (HSINHUA)--The 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China held its third plenary session in Peking between December 18 and 22, 1978.

Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, and Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Yun and Wang Tung-hsing, vice-chairmen, were present.

The plenary session elected Chen Yun an additional member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Central Committee.

Teng Ying-chao, Hu Yao-pang and Wang Chen were elected additional members of the Political Bureau.

A 100-member central commission for inspecting discipline, headed by Chen Yun, was elected.

The plenary session decided that the stress in the party's work should be shifted to socialist modernization as of 1979.

The international situation and handling of foreign affairs was discussed and the plenary session held the view that the foreign policy of the party and the government was correct and successful.

Also discussed were the questions of speeding the growth of agricultural production and arrangements for the national economic plans for 1979 and 1980 and relevant documents were adopted in principle.

The central working conference prior to the plenary session, which made the preparations for it, was attended by top leaders of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and regional high commands of the People's Liberation Army, of central party, government and army departments, and mass organizations. A communique was issued at the end of the plenary session.

Chen Yun Elected to Politburo

OW231208Y Peking NCNA in English 1159 GMT 23 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Dec (HSINHUA)--Chen Yun, an older revolutionary of the Communist Party of China, has been elected to the Political Bureau and its Standing Committee and as an additional vice-chairman of the CCP Central Committee. The choice was made at the 11th Central Committee's third plenum which closed here on December 22.

Chen Yun is 73. He joined the party in 1925. He was a member of the sixth and seventh party central committees, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Seventh Central Committee, member and a vice-chairman of the Eighth Central Committee, and a member of the ninth, tenth and eleventh central committees.

Chen Yun served as head of the Organization Department of the party Central Committee for a long time. He was in charge of China's financial and economic work for a long time following the founding of new China. He made important contributions to the work of economic recovery in the early years of the People's Republic, to accomplishment of the first five-year plan and to the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce.



## Biographies of New Politburo Members

OW231215Y Peking NCNA in English 1203 GMT 23 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Dec (HSINHUA)--Teng Ying-chao, Hu Yao-pang and Wang Chen were unanimously elected additional members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party at the third plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee which closed here on December 22.

These three leaders and Chen Yun, who was also added to the Political Bureau and elected an additional vice-chairman of the party Central Committee, are all veteran revolutionaries. They are universally respected for their integrity by party members and people of the whole country.

74-year old Teng Ying-chao is loved by all party members and the people, who call her "elder sister Teng." She joined the Chinese Communist Youth League in 1924 and became a member of the Chinese Communist Party in 1925. She was elected to the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh party central committees.

Hu Yao-pang is 63 years old and joined the Communist Party in 1933, having been in the Communist Youth League. He was elected to the 8th and 11th party central committees.

70-year old Wang Chen joined the party in 1927 and was successively elected to the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th party central committees.

## Central Committee Expands Membership

OW231226Y Peking NCNA in English 1207 GMT 23 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Dec (HSINHUA)--The third plenary session of the 11th Central Committee added nine members to the Central Committee. They are Huang Ko-cheng, Sung Jen-chiung, Hu Chiao-mu, Hsi Chung-hsun, Wang Jen-chung, Huang Huo-ching, Chen Tsai-tao, Han Kuang and Chou Hui.

This is a provisional measure adopted in view of the changed situation in party life since the 11th national congress of the party and current urgent needs of party work, the communique said. It would be subject to future confirmation by the 12th national congress of the party.

All are senior cadres, and most took important posts after the 11th national party congress.

Huang Ko-cheng was at one time chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and member of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee. He was advisor to the Military Commission of the KPC Central Committee before he was elected permanent secretary of the Central Commission for Inspecting Discipline at the current plenary session. Sung Jen-chiung was first secretary of the Northeast China Bureau of the VCP Central Committee, and is now minister of the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building. Hu Chiao-mu was deputy secretary-general of the CCP Central Committee and alternate member of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, and is now president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Hsi Chung-hsun was vice-premier of the State Council and has recently become first secretary of the CCP Kwangtung Provincial Committee.

Wang Jen-chung was first secretary of the Central South China Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and has recently become first secretary of the CCP Shensi Provincial Committee.

Huang Huo-ching was member of the Secretariat of the Northeast China Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and first secretary of the CCP Liaoning Provincial Committee, and is now chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

Chen Tsai-tao was commander of the PLA Wuhan units and is now commander of the PLA Railway Corps.

Han Kuang was vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission and is now vice-minister of the State Capital Construction Commission.

Chou Hui was secretary of the CCP Hunan Provincial Committee and has recently become first secretary of the CCP Inner Mongolian Autonomous Regional Committee.

#### Discipline Inspection Commission Elected

OW250450Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1706 GMT 24 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Dec--The list of the first, second and third secretaries, permanent secretary, deputy secretaries, permanent members and members of the Central Commission for Inspecting Discipline is as follows:

First Secretary Chen Yun

Second Secretary Teng Ying-chao

Third Secretary Hu Yao-pang

Permanent Secretary Huang Ko-cheng

Deputy Secretaries Wang Ho-shou [3769 7729 1108], Wang Tsung-wu, Liu Shun-yuan, Chang Chi-lung, Yuan Jen-yuan, Chang Yun, Kuo Shu-shen, Mao Kuo-jui, Li I-meng, Wei Wen-po and Chang Tse.

Permanent members (the following are listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames)

Ma Hui-chi [7456 6540 0037], Wang Chien-an, Wang Wei-kang, Wang Ho-feng [3769 7729 1496], Fang Chih-chun, Kung Hsiang-chen, Shuai Meng-chi [1596 1322 1142], Lu Chien-jen [0712 0494 0086], Liu Hsing, Liu Chien-chang, Liu Lan-po [0491 3482 3134], Li Shih-ying, Li Chu-li, Chang Tzu-i, Wu Hsin-yu, Chou Yang, Chou Chung-ying [0719 0112 5391], Tang Tien-chi, Tsao Ying [2580 3841], Tsao Kuang-hua, Yen Hsiu-feng [7051 4423 1491], Han Kuang, Fu Chiu-tao and Tseng Yung-chuan.

Members (the following are listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames)

Ma Hsin, Wang Ta-chung [3769 1129 0022], Wang Wen-hsuan [3769 2429 6513], Wang Jo-shu [3769 5387 3055], Wang Su-min, Wang Chao-wen, Wang Chih-che, Mao To [3029 6995], Wen Cheng-i, Ping Chieh-san, Chu Yun-chien, Chu Mu-chih, Lu Jen-tsan, Liu Ying, Liu Li-ying, [0491 7787 5391], Liu Ching-chih [0491 2417 0037], Liu Ming-chiu, An Chien-ping, To-chi-tsai-jang, Yen Tung-sheng, Li Chien, Li Chih-lien, Li Li-kung, Li Hua-sheng [2621 5478 3932], Li Cheng-hai, Chieh-erh-ko-le, Yang Hsin-pei, Yang Chang-chun [2254 7022 2504], Yang Hsiu-shan, Ho Tung-chang, Ho Ting-i, Ho Shan-yuan, A-mu-tung Ni-ya-tzu, Wu Po, Wang Wen-feng [3769 2429 7364], Sung Cheng [1345 6134], Chang Chung [1728 0022], Chang Kai, Chang Chi [1728 4388], Chang Chao-mei [1728 0340 5019], Chang Cheng-hsien, Chang Jui-hua, Chen Lin, Tuan Yun, Fan Ju-sheng, Chou Tai-ho [0719 1132 0735], Chou Feng-ming [0719 7685 7686], Cheng Ai-ping [6774 1947 1627], Hu Te-hua, Jao Cheng-hsi, Hou Wei-yu, Hsu Shao-fu [1776 1421 3940], Hsu Shen-chi, Fu An-hsiu, [3184 1344 0208], Yin Chi-chang [3009 4949 2490], Huang Jung, Huang Kan-ying, Huang Min-wei [7806 3046 0251], Peng Ju, Tseng San [2582 0005], and Chien Hsien-jen [6456 0341 0117].



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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CCP Central Committee Communiqué

OW231744Y Peking NCNA in English 1735 GMT 23 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, (HSINHUA)--Following is the communiqué of the third plenary session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China:

Communique of the third plenary session  
of the 11th Central Committee of  
the Communist Party of China

(adopted on December 22, 1978)

The 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China held its third plenary session in Peking between December 18 and 22, 1978. It was attended by 169 members and 112 alternate members of the Central Committee. Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, and Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Yun and Wang Tung-hsing, vice-chairmen, were present. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng presided over the session and made important speeches.

A central working conference held prior to the session made full preparations for it.

The plenary session decided that, since the work of the Central Committee following its second plenary session had proceeded smoothly and the large-scale nation-wide mass movement to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four had in the main been completed victoriously, the stress of the party's work should shift to socialist modernization as of 1979. The plenary session discussed the international situation and the handling of foreign affairs, reaching the view that foreign policy of the party and the government was correct and successful. The plenary session also discussed the question of how to speed the growth of agricultural production and arrangements for the national economic plans for 1979 and 1980 and adopted relevant documents in principle. The plenary session examined and solved a number of important questions left over from history and the question of the contributions and faults, the correctness and incorrectness of some important leaders. In order to meet the needs of socialist modernization, the plenary session decided to strengthen democracy in party life and in the political life of the state, put forward in explicit terms the party's ideological line, strengthening the party's leading organs and set up a Central Commission for Inspecting Discipline. The plenary session elected Comrade Chen Yun an additional member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Central Committee, and elected Comrades Teng Ying-chao, Hu Yao-pang and Wang Chen additional members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee. In view of the changed situation in party life since the 11th national congress of the party and current urgent needs in party work, the plenary session decided, in a provisional measure, to add nine members to the Central Committee--Comrades Huang Ko-cheng, Sung Jen-chung, Hu Chiao-mu, Hsi Chung-hsun, Wang Jen-chung, Huang Huo-ching, Chen Tsai-tao, Han Kuang and Chou Hui--subject to future confirmation by the 12th national congress of the party. The plenary session elected Comrade Chen Yun first secretary of the Central Commission for Inspecting Discipline, Comrade Teng Ying-chao second secretary, Comrade Hu Yao-pang third secretary, Comrade Huang Ko-cheng permanent secretary, and Wang Ho-shou and other comrades deputy secretaries. Permanent members and members of the commission were also elected.

The plenary session holds that this session and the earlier central working conference are of great importance in our party's history.

Throughout the two meetings, the participants emancipated their thinking on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and spoke freely. They fully revived and carried forward inner-party democracy and the party's fine traditions of seeking truth from facts, the mass line, and criticism and self-criticism, and enhanced their unity. The meetings truly brought about "a political situation in which we have both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness," as Comrade Mao Tsetung advocated. The plenary session decided to spread this atmosphere throughout the party and the army and among the people of all nationalities in our country.

(1)

The plenary session expresses satisfaction with the work of the Central Committee in the past ten months since the second plenary session. There has been great victory in the momentous nation-wide political revolution to expose and repudiate Lin Biao and the gang of four; there has been additional restoration and growth of the national economy; there is political stability and unity throughout the country; and significant progress has been made with regard to our foreign policy. All this provides good conditions for the whole party to shift the emphasis of its work to socialist modernization.

The session points out that our country has achieved new and important successes in developing the international united front against hegemonism and in developing friendly relations with countries in all parts of the world. The visits made by our state leaders this year to Korea, Romania, Yugoslavia, Kampuchea, Iran, Burma, Nepal, the Philippines, Bangladesh, Japan, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore and many other countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe; the conclusion of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty and the completion of the negotiations for the normalization of relations between China and the United States are important contributions to peace in Asia and the world as a whole. But the grave danger of war still exists. We must strengthen our national defence, and be prepared to repulse at any moment aggressors from any direction. The plenary session holds that the normalization of relations between China and the United States further places before us the prospect of the return of our sacred territory Taiwan to the embrace of our motherland and the accomplishment of the great cause of reunification. The plenary session expresses welcome to Taiwan compatriots, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese, as patriots belonging to one family, to continue making joint and positive contributions to the reunification and construction of their motherland.

In the early years after the founding of the People's Republic, especially after the socialist transformation was in the main completed, Comrade Mao Tsetung instructed the whole party time and again to shift the focus of our work to the field of the economy and technical revolution. Under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung and Comrade Chou En-lai, our party did a great deal for socialist modernization and scored important achievements. But the work was later interrupted and sabotaged by Lin Biao and the gang of four. Besides, we had some shortcomings and mistakes in our leading work because we lacked experience in socialist construction, and this also hampered the transition in the focus of our party's work. Since the nation-wide mass movement to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four has fundamentally come to a successful conclusion, though in a small number of places and departments the movement is less developed, still needs some time to catch up and so cannot end simultaneously, on the whole there is every condition needed for that transition.

Therefore the plenary session unanimously endorsed the policy decision put forward by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng on behalf of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee that, to meet the developments at home and abroad, now is an appropriate time to take the decision to close the large-scale nation-wide mass movement to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four and to shift the emphasis of our party's work and the attention of the whole people of our country to socialist modernization. This is of major significance for fulfillment of the three-year and eight-year programmes for the development of the national economy and the outline for twenty-three years, for the modernizations of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology and for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country. The general task put forward by our party for the new period reflects the demands of history and the people's aspirations and represents their fundamental interests. Whether or not we can carry this general task to completion, speed socialist modernization and on the basis of a rapid growth in production improve the people's living standards significantly and strengthen national defence--this is a major issue which is of paramount concern to all our people and of great significance to the cause of world peace and progress. Carrying out the four modernizations requires great growth in the productive forces, which in turn requires diverse changes in those aspects of the relations of production and the superstructure not in harmony with the growth of the productive forces, and requires changes in all methods of management, actions and thinking which stand in the way of such growth. Socialist modernization is therefore a profound and extensive revolution. There is still in our country today a small handful of counter-revolutionary elements and criminals who hate our socialist modernization and try to undermine it. We must not relax our class struggle against them, nor can we weaken the dictatorship of the proletariat. But as Comrade Mao Tsetung pointed out, the large-scale turbulent class struggle of a mass character have in the main come to an end. Class struggle in socialist society should be carried out on the principle of strictly differentiating the two different types of contradictions and correctly handling them in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the constitution and the law. It is impermissible to confuse the two different types of contradictions and damage the political stability and unity required for socialist modernization. The plenary session calls on the whole party, the whole army and the people of all our nationalities to work with one heart and one mind, enhance political stability and unity, mobilize themselves immediately to go all out, pool their wisdom and efforts and carry out the new Long March to make ours a modern socialist country before the end of the century.

(2)

In preparing for the great task of socialist modernization, the session reviewed the experience and lessons of economic construction since the founding of the People's Republic. The session holds that the fundamental policy put forth in the report "On the Ten Major Relationships" which Comrade Mao Tsetung made in 1956, summing up China's experience in economic construction, is an objective reflection of economic law and also an important guarantee for the political stability of society. This report still is significant for guidance today. It has been shown in practice that whenever we maintain society's necessary political stability and work according to objective economic law, our national economy advances steadily and at a high speed; otherwise, our national economy develops slowly or even stagnates and falls back.



While we have achieved political stability and unity and are restoring and adhering to the economic policies that proved effective over a long time, we are now, in the light of the new historical conditions and practical experience, adopting a number of major new economic measures, conscientiously transforming the system and methods of economic management, actively expanding economic cooperation on terms of equality and mutual benefit with other countries on the basis of self-reliance, striving to adopt the world's advanced technologies and equipment and greatly strengthening scientific and educational work to meet the needs of modernization. Therefore, there can be no doubt that our country's economic construction is bound to advance rapidly and steadily once again.

The plenary session discussed arrangements for the national economic plans for 1979 and approved them in principle, and proposed that the State Council submit them after revisions to the second session of the National People's Congress to be held next year for discussion and adoption. The session feels that these arrangements are both forward-looking and feasible. The session points out that the restoration and development of our national economy since the downfall of the gang of four has been very rapid, and that there have been marked increases in total industrial and agricultural output and revenue in 1978. But it has to be noted that due to sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four over a long period there are still quite a few problems in the national economy, some major imbalances have not been completely changed and some disorder in production, construction, circulation and distribution has not been fully eliminated. A series of problems left hanging for years as regards the people's livelihood in town and country must be appropriately solved. We must conscientiously solve these problems step by step in the next few years and effectively achieve a comprehensive balance, so as to lay a solid foundation for rapid development. We must make concentrated efforts within the limits of our capabilities to carry out capital construction actively and steadily and not rush things, wasting manpower and material.

The session points out that one of the serious shortcomings in the structure of economic management in our country is the over-concentration of authority, and it is necessary boldly to shift it under guidance from the leadership to lower levels so that the local authorities and industrial and agricultural enterprises will have greater power of decision in management under the guidance of unified state planning; big efforts should be made to simplify bodies at various levels charged with economic administration and transfer most of their functions to such enterprises as specialized companies or complexes; it is necessary to act firmly in line with economic law, attach importance to the role of the law of value, consciously combine ideological and political work with economic methods and give full play to the enthusiasm of cadres and workers for production; it is necessary, under the centralized leadership of the party, to tackle conscientiously the failure to make a distinction between the party, the government and the enterprise and to put a stop to the substitution of party for government and the substitution of government for enterprise administration, to institute a division of responsibilities among different levels, types of work and individuals, increase the authority and responsibility of administrative bodies and managerial personnel, reduce the number of meetings and amount of paper work to raise work efficiency, and conscientiously adopt the practices of examination, reward and punishment, promotion and demotion. These measures will bring into play the initiative, enthusiasm and creativeness of four levels, the central departments, the local authorities, the enterprises and the workers, and invigorate all branches and links of the socialist economy.

The session discussed in detail questions in agriculture, and agreed to distribute to the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions for discussion and trial use the "Decisions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Some Questions Concerning the Acceleration of Agricultural Development (Draft) and the "Regulations on the Work in the Rural People's Communes (Draft for Trial Use)".

The plenary session holds that the whole party should concentrate its main energy and efforts on advancing agriculture as fast as possible because agriculture, the foundation of the national economy, has been seriously damaged in recent years and remains very weak on the whole. The rapid development of the national economy as a whole and the steady improvement in the living standards of the people of the whole country depends on the vigorous restoration and speeding up of farm production, on resolutely and fully implementing the policy of simultaneous development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries, the policy of taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development, the policy of adaptation to local conditions and appropriate concentration of certain crops in certain areas, and gradual modernization of farm work. This requires first of all releasing the socialist enthusiasm of our country's several hundred million peasants, paying full attention to their material wellbeing economically and giving effective protection to their democratic rights politically. Taking this as the guideline, the plenary session set forth a series of policies and economic measures aimed at raising present agricultural production. The most important are as follows: The right of ownership by the people's communes, production brigades and production teams and their power of decision must be protected effectively by the laws of the state: it is not permitted to commandeer the manpower, funds, products and material of any production team; the economic organizations at various levels of the people's commune must conscientiously implement the socialist principle of "to each according to his work," work out payment in accordance with the amount and quality of work done, and overcome egalitarianism; small plots of land for private use by commune members, their domestic side-occupations, and village fairs are necessary adjuncts of the socialist economy, and must not be interfered with; the people's communes must resolutely implement the system of three levels of ownership with the production team as the basic accounting unit, and this should remain unchanged. Organizations at various levels of the people's commune must firmly carry out democratic management and election of cadres and make public their accounts. The session holds that, for a fairly long period to come, the national figures for the agricultural tax and the state purchase of grain will continue to be based on the five-year quotas 1971-1975 and that grain purchase must never be excessive. To reduce the disparity in prices between industrial and agricultural products, the plenary session suggests that the State Council make a decision to raise the grain purchase price by 20 per cent, starting in 1979 when the summer grain is marketed, and the price for the amount purchased above the quota by an additional 50 per cent, and also raise the purchase price for cotton, edible oil, sugar, animal by-products, aquatic and forestry products and other farm and sideline products step by step, depending on the concrete conditions. The factory price and the market price of farm machinery, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, plastics and other manufactured goods for farm use will be cut by 10 to 15 per cent in 1979 and 1980 by reducing the cost of production, and these benefits will in general be passed on to the peasants. After the purchase price of farm produce is raised, the urban workers must be guaranteed against a fall in their living standards. The market price of all food grain will remain unchanged, and the selling price of other farm products needed for daily life must also be kept stable; if some prices have to be raised, appropriate subsidies will be given to the consumers.

The plenary session also discussed the strengthening of education in agricultural science, the drafting of regional programmes for developing agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, the establishment of modern farming, forestry, livestock-breeding and fishing centres, the active expansion of rural industry and side-occupations run by people's communes and production brigades and other important questions, and decided upon relevant measures.

The plenary session points out that it is imperative to improve the livelihood of the people in town and country step by step on the basis of the growth of production. The bureaucratic attitude of paying no attention at all to urgent problems in the people's livelihood must be resolutely opposed. On the other hand, since our economy is still very backward at present, it is impossible to improve the people's livelihood very rapidly and it is essential to keep the people informed on the relevant state of affairs and to intensify education in the revolutionary ideas of self-reliance and hard struggle among the youth and other sectors of the people, and leading comrades at all levels must make themselves exemplars in this regard.

(3)

The session had a serious discussion on some major political events which occurred during the Great Cultural Revolution and certain historical questions left over from an earlier period. It holds that satisfactory settlement of these questions is very necessary for consolidating stability and unity, facilitating the shift in focus of the work of the whole party and getting the whole party, the whole army and the people of all our nationalities to unite as one and to look forward so as to mobilize all positive factors to work for the four modernizations.

The session points out that in 1975, in the period when Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping was entrusted by Comrade Mao Tsetung with the responsibility of presiding over the work of the Central Committee, there were great achievements in all fields of work, with which the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country were satisfied. In accordance with Comrade Mao Tsetung's instructions, Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping and other central leading comrades waged tit-for-tat struggles against interference and sabotage by the gang of four. The gang arbitrarily described the political line and the achievements of 1975 as a "right-deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts." This reversal of history must be reversed again. The session points out that the Tienanmen events of April 5, 1976, were entirely revolutionary actions. The great revolutionary mass movement, which unfolded around the Tienanmen events and in which millions upon millions of people in all parts of the country expressed deep mourning for Comrade Chou En-lai and indignantly condemned the gang of four, provided the mass base for our party's success in smashing the gang of four. The plenary session decided to cancel the erroneous documents issued by the Central Committee in regard to the movement "to oppose the right-deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts" and the Tienanmen events.

The session examined and corrected the erroneous conclusions which had been adopted on Peng Te-huai, Tao Chu, Po I-po, Yang Shang-kun and other comrades, and affirmed their contributions to the party and the people.



It points out that historical questions must be settled in accordance with the principle consistently advocated by Comrade Mao Tsetung, that is, seeking truth from facts and correcting mistakes whenever discovered. Only by firmly rejecting false charges, correcting wrong sentences and rehabilitating the victims of frame-ups can the unity of the party and the people be fulfilled resolutely without any relaxation after the mass movement to expose and criticize the gang of four ends. The session agrees that the adoption of these steps is in itself an example of grasping the scientific system of Mao Tsetung Thought comprehensively and accurately and holding high the banner of Chairman Mao.

The session holds that the past practice of setting up special-case groups to examine cadres without party and mass supervision had great disadvantages and must be abolished once and for all.

The session held a serious discussion on the question of democracy and the legal system. It holds that socialist modernization requires centralized leadership and strict implementation of various rules and regulations and observance of labour discipline. Bourgeois factionalism and anarchism must be firmly opposed. But the correct concentration of ideas is possible only when there is full democracy. Since for a period in the past democratic centralism was not carried out in the true sense, centralism being divorced from democracy and there being too little democracy, it is necessary to lay particular emphasis on democracy at present, and on the dialectical relationship between democracy and centralism, so as to make the mass line the foundation of the party's centralized leadership and the effective direction of the organizations of production. In ideological and political life among the ranks of the people, only democracy is permissible and not suppression or persecution. It is essential to reiterate the "principle of three nots": not seizing on others' faults, not putting labels on people and not using the big stick. Leadership at all levels should be good at concentrating the correct ideas of the masses and using explanation and persuasion in dealing with incorrect ideas. The constitutional rights of the citizen must be resolutely protected and no one has the right to infringe upon them.

In order to safeguard people's democracy, it is imperative to strengthen the socialist legal system so that democracy is systematized and written into law in such a way as to ensure the stability, continuity and full authority of this democratic system and these laws; there must be laws for people to follow, these laws must be observed, their enforcement must be strict and law breakers must be dealt with. From now on, legislative work should have an important place on the agenda of the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee. Procuratorial and judicial organizations must maintain their independence as is appropriate; they must faithfully abide by the laws, rules and regulations, serve the people's interests, keep to the facts, guarantee the equality of all people before the people's laws and deny anyone the privilege of being above the law.

(4)

The session had a thoroughgoing discussion on continuing to inherit and bring into full play the Marxist style of study advocated by Comrade Mao Tsetung, that is, upholding a materialist ideological line.

The session unanimously agrees that only if comrades of the whole party and the people of the whole country, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, emancipate their thinking, dedicate themselves to the study of new circumstances, things and questions, and uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts, of proceeding from reality and of linking theory with practice, can our party smoothly shift the focus of our work, correctly work out the concrete path, policies, methods and measures for carrying out the four modernizations and correctly transform the aspects of the relations of production and the superstructure that do not correspond with the swiftly developing productive forces.

In the past two years, through the deepening struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four, many issues of right and wrong in ideology and theory which they turned upside down have been straightened out. However, quite a number of comrades still do not dare to raise questions or deal with them in a straight-forward way. This situation came into being under specific historical conditions. The plenary session calls on comrades of the whole party and the people of the whole country to continue to free themselves from the mental shackles imposed by Lin Piao and the gang of four and, at the same time, resolutely overcome the bureaucracy caused by the over-concentration of authority, the failure to reward or punish as deserved and the influence of petty producer mentality so as to help the people emancipate their mind and "start up the machinery."

The session puts a high evaluation on the discussion of whether practice is the sole criterion for testing truth, noting that this is of far-reaching historic significance in encouraging comrades of the whole party and the people of the whole country to emancipate their thinking and follow the correct ideological line. For a party, a country or a nation, if everything had to be done according to books and thinking became ossified, progress would become impossible, life itself would stop and party and country would perish.

The session emphatically points out that the great feats performed by Comrade Mao Tsetung in protracted revolutionary struggle are indelible. Without his outstanding leadership and without Mao Tsetung Thought, it is most likely that the Chinese revolution would not have been victorious up to the present. The Chinese people would still be living under the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and our party would still be struggling in the dark. Comrade Mao Tsetung was a great Marxist. He always adopted a scientific attitude of dividing one into two toward everyone, including himself. It would not be Marxist to demand that a revolutionary leader be free of all shortcomings and errors. It also would not conform to Comrade Mao Tsetung's consistent evaluation of himself. The lofty task of the party Central Committee on the theoretical front is to lead and educate the whole party and the people of the whole country to recognize Comrade Mao Tsetung's great feats in a historical and scientific perspective, comprehensively and correctly grasp the scientific system of Mao Tsetung Thought and integrate the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought with the concrete practice of socialist modernization and develop it under the new historical conditions.

The session holds that the Great Cultural Revolution should also be viewed historically, scientifically and in a down-to-earth way. Comrade Mao Tsetung initiated this great revolution primarily in the light of the fact that the Soviet Union had turned revisionist and for the purpose of opposing revisionism and preventing its occurrence.

As for the shortcomings and mistakes in the actual course of the revolution, they should be summed up at the appropriate time as experience and lessons so as to unify the views of the whole party and the people of the whole country. However, there should be no haste about this. Shelving this problem will not prevent us from solving all other problems left over from past history in a down-to-earth manner, nor will it affect our concentration of efforts to speed up the four modernizations, the greatest historic task of the time.

(5)

Basing itself on the experience and lessons drawn from the history of our party, the plenary session decided to improve the practice of democratic centralism within the party, to amplify the party rules and regulations and to enforce strict discipline in the party.

At the session Comrade Hua Kuo-feng laid stress on the importance of collective leadership in the party Central Committee and party committees at all levels. He proposed that newspapers and publications throughout the country and works of literature and art give more praise to the worker-peasant-soldier masses, the party and the revolutionaries of the older generation and give less publicity to any individual. The plenary session fully agreed with Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's proposal and evaluated it highly, regarding it as an important sign of an improvement in democratic life within the party. The plenary session reiterated Comrade Mao Tsetung's consistent view that people in the party should call each other "comrade" and not address each other by their official titles. No personal view by a party member in a position of responsibility, including central leading comrades, is to be called an "instruction." The session points out that the party members' right to raise criticism within the party concerning the leadership at higher levels, up to members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, must be guaranteed and any practice that does not conform to the party's democratic centralism and the principle of collective leadership should be resolutely corrected.

The session holds that just as a country has its laws, the party should have its rules and regulations. Observance of party discipline by all party members and party cadres is a minimum requirement for restoring normal political life in the party and the state. Leading party cadres at all levels should take the lead in strictly observing party discipline. Disciplinary measures should be taken against all violators of party discipline with no exception, so that there is a clear distinction between merits and faults, awards and punishments, so that honesty prevails and bad tendencies are eliminated.

The plenary session elected a 100-member Central Commission for Inspecting Discipline, headed by Comrade Chen Yun. This is an important measure to guarantee implementation of the party's political line. The fundamental task of the commission is to enforce party rules and regulations and develop a good party style.

The plenary session points out the efforts made in the two years since the smashing of the gang of four have immensely strengthened unity and heightened the political consciousness of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all China's nationalities. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's call to "solve the problems while stabilizing the situation" and "further emancipate our minds, be more courageous and resourceful and step up the pace" has found a warm response in the hearts of the people.



So long as the whole party applies itself to the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the know-how needed for socialist modernization, continues to seek truth from facts and uphold the mass line, makes bold innovations and at the same time maintains an attitude of modesty and prudence, makes thorough investigation, gives careful direction and fights no battle ill-prepared or lacking assurance of victory, it can definitely speed the realization of its general task for the new period, and no difficulty can stop the victorious advance of the party and the people.

Next year will be the 30th anniversary of the founding of the great People's Republic of China. The third plenary session of the eleventh Central Committee issues the following call to all comrades in the party, to commanders and fighters throughout the army, to workers, peasants and intellectuals of all nationalities throughout the country, to people in all political parties and to non-party democratic patriots: The best contribution to the 30th anniversary of the founding of our People's Republic will be to shift the emphasis of our work to socialist modernization and to achieve the expected success next year. Let us rally even more closely under the banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, rally round the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and advance courageously to make a fundamental change in the backward state of our country so that it becomes a great, modern, socialist power!

PENG TE-HUAI, TAO CHU, PO I-PO, OTHERS REHABILITATED

OW231231Y Peking NCNA in English 1215 GMT 23 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Dec (HSINHUA)--Erroneous conclusions that had been adopted on Comrades Peng Te-huai, Tao Chu, Po I-po, Yang Shang-kun and others were corrected by the third plenary session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China which affirmed their contributions to the party and the people.

Peng Te-huai was a member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice-chairman of the National Defence Council, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of national defence. Tao Chu was a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council. Po I-po was an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of State Economic Commission. Yang Shang-kun was an alternate member of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee and director of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee.

These historical questions had been settled in the session in accordance with the principle consistently advocated by Comrade Mao Tsetung, that is, seeking truth from facts and correcting mistakes whenever discovered, the communique said.

The session unanimously held that only by firmly rejecting false charges, correcting wrong sentences and rehabilitating the victims of frame-up cases could the unity of the party and the people be consolidated and the high prestige of the party and Comrade Mao Tsetung upheld.

The session called for continuing to settle historical questions without any relaxation after mass movements to expose and criticize the gang of four ended.

## Leaders Attend Memorial Service

OW241424Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 24 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Party and state leaders and more than 2,000 representatives of the masses from all fields in the capital held a solemn memorial meeting this afternoon to sorrowfully mourn Comrades Peng Te-huai and Tao Chu, our party's long-tested loyal revolutionary warriors and proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation who are deeply missed and dearly beloved by the party members and masses.

Comrades Peng Te-huai and Tao Chu were our party and country's outstanding leaders and assumed many important leading posts. Cruelly persecuted by Lin Piao and the gang of four, they unfortunately passed away on 29 November 1974 and 30 November 1969 respectively. Today, in the spirit of seeking truth from facts, the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng conscientiously implements the party's policy, appraises Comrades Peng Te-huai and Tao Chu in an overall and just way and restores their reputation.

The memorial meeting was held at the Great Hall of the People. Portraits of the late Comrades Peng Te-huai and Tao Chu were hung at the center of the hall. Also at the center of the hall were their ashes, in boxes covered with the CCP flag. Wreaths sent by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Vice Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Yun and Wang Tung-hsing and the CCP Central Committee were laid along side the portraits of Comrades Peng Te-huai and Tao Chu.

Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, and Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Yun and Wang Tung-hsing, vice chairmen of the CCP Central Committee, attended the memorial meeting.

Also attending the memorial meeting were other party and state leaders Wang Chen, Wei Kuo-ching, Ulanfu, Fang I, Teng Ying-chao, Chi Teng-kuei, Su Chen-hua, Li Te-sheng, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Chang Ting-fa, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Hu Yao-pang, Keng Piao, Nieh Jung-chen, Ni Chih-fu, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Chen Mu-hua, Chao Tzu-yang, Saifudin, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Liao Cheng-chih, Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Te-heng, Hu Chueh-wen and Kang Shih-en; Su Yu, responsible person of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee; Sung Jen-chiung, Shih Liang, Chu Yun-shan, Kang Ko-ching, Chi Fang, Yang Ching-jen, Chuang Hsi-chuan, Hu Tzu-ang, Jung I-jen and Tung Ti-chou, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee; Chiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court; and Huang Huo-ching, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

At 1500 Comrade Yeh Chien-ying, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, declared the memorial meeting open. Amid mourning music, all the comrades attending the memorial meeting rose in silent tribute. Comrades Teng Hsiao-ping and Chen Yun, vice chairmen of the CCP Central Committee, respectively delivered mourning speeches at the memorial meeting. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, vice chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Yun and Wang Tung-hsing, as well as other party and state leaders expressed cordial sympathy to Pu An-hsiu, wife of the late Comrade Peng Te-huai, Tseng Chih, wife of the late Comrade Tao Chu, and their families.

After the memorial meeting, the ashes of Comrades Peng Te-huai and Tao Chu were placed in the Papaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries.

Comrade Tao Chu's ashes had been airlifted to Peking from Hofei, Anhwei by a special plane dispatched by the party Central Committee on 22 December.

Wreaths were also presented by other party and state leaders and vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee and the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission, the Central Commission for Inspecting Discipline, the CPPCC National Committee, the various departments of the CCP Central Committee, the various departments of state organs, the various PLA general departments, the National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission, military institutions and schools, the various PLA services and arms, all the military regions, and the party and revolutionary committees of Peking Municipality and Kwangtung, Hunan and Shensi provinces.

Also attending the memorial meeting were members and alternate members of the CCP Central Committee, members of the NPC Standing Committee and Standing Committee members of the CPPCC National Committee who were in Peking, leading members of departments of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, leading members of the various general departments of the PLA, the National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission, the various PLA services and arms, military institutions and schools, the Peking PLA units and the Peking Garrison Command, leading members of the Peking municipal party and revolutionary committee, and friends of the late Comrades Peng Te-huai and Tao Chu.

#### Additional Report on Attendants

OW251737Y [Editorial Report OW] Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1546 GMT on 24 December transmits a report on the 24 December meeting in Peking to mourn Peng Te-huai and Tao Chu; which contains a list of names of persons who attended the meeting.

Among persons included in the list were:

"Members and alternate members of the CCP Central Committee who were in Peking: Ting Ko-tse, Ting Kuo-yu, Yu Sang, Yu Ming-tao, Wan Ta, Hsi Chung-hsun, Ma Li, Ma Hui, Ma Wen-jui, Ma Hsing-yuan, Wang Ping, Wang Meng, Wang Chien, Wang Shih-tai, Wang Pi-cheng, Wang Jen-chung, Wang Mao-chuan, Wang En-mao, Wang Chao-chu, Yu Tai-chung, Mao Chih-yung, Kung Yuan, Kung Chao-nien, Pa Sang, Yeh Fei, Pai Ju-ping, Feng Hsuan, Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, Lu Yu-lan, Lu Cheng-tsao, Chu Kuang-ya, Chu Mu-chih, Wu Hsiu-chuan, Jen Jung, Jen Chung-i, Liu Wei, Liu Chen, Liu Tzu-hou, Liu Chun-chiao, Liu Hsi-chang, Chiang Yung-hui, Chiang Wei-ching, Chih Pi-ching, An Ping-sheng, Hsu Chia-tun, Juan Po-sheng, Tu I-te, Yang Yung, Yang Cheng-wu, Yang I-chen, Yang Te-chih, Su I-jan, Li Ta, Li Chiang, Li Shui-ching, Li Shih-chun, Li Jen-chih, Li Chih-min, Li Chi-ming, Li Pao-hua, Li Jui-shan, Hsiao Hua, Hsiao Ko, Hsiao Ching-kuang, Wu Chuan-ching, Hsi-hou-pa, Wang Feng, Sung Ping, Sung Shih-lun, Chang Tsai-chien, Chang Yu-hua, Chang Ping-hua, Chang Li-hsien, Chang Ching-fu, Chang Ai-ping, Chang Fu-kuei, Chen Pi-hsien, Chen Tsai-tao, Chen Kuo-tung, Chen Fu-han, Chen Pu-ju, Lin Hu-chia, Lin Li-yu, Lo Ching-chang, Chou Hui, Chou Chun-lin, Pao-jih-le-tai, Tsung Hsi-yun, Hu Li-chiao, Hu Chiao-mu, Hao Chien-hsiu, Chao Chih-chien, Chao Tsang-pi, Chao Hsin-chu, Tuan Chun-i, Jao Hsing-li, Yao I-lin, Ho Cheng, Chin Chi-wei, Nieh Feng-chih, Chien Chih-kuang, Chien Cheng-ying, Huang Hua, Huang Chen, Huang Ko-cheng, Huang Chih-chen, Tsao Li-huai, Lu Tien-chi, Liang Pi-yeh, Han Kuang, Han Ying, Han Hsien-chu, Chin Ying-chi, Cheng Tzu-hua, Chiao Lin-i, Lu Ta-tung, Tseng Shao-shan, Tseng Ssu-yu, Tsai Hsiao, Liao Han-sheng, Liao Chih-kao, Tan Chi-lung, Fan Te-ling, Hsueh Chin-ta, Huo Shih-lien, Tai Kuang-chien, Ting Chang-hua, Pu Ku-hsiang, Ma Ming, Ma Chin-hua, Wang Liu-Sheng, Wang Fu-chih, Wang Chun-shao, Wang Shang-jung, Wang Chin-shan, Wang Chin-ling, Jen-tseng-wang-chieh, Wen Hsiang-lan, Teng Hua, Li Jih-nai, Tso Chung-i, Lu Chung-yang, Shen Mao-kung, Jan Kuei-ying, Lu Ho, Lu Tsun-chieh, Lu Hsu-kuo, Hsiang Chung-hua, Liu Hsi-yao, Liu Chih-chien, Liu Ming-hui, Liu Chen-hua, Liu Wei-ming, Liu Tao-sheng, Liu Jui-ching, Kuan Tse-hai, Hsu Piao-chun, Sun Hsueh-mei, Chi Ying-lin, Tu Ping, Yang Ta-i, Yang Chun-sheng, Li Chiao-yun, Li Cheng-fang, Li Chien-chen, Li Chang-an, Li Hsueh-chih, Li Tsu-ken, Li Yao-wen, Hsiao Han, Hsiao Wang-tung, Wu Huo-chin, Wu Hsiang-pi, Wu Ko-hua, Wu Leng-hsi, Wu Chin-chuan, Tsen Kuo-jung, Tsou Chia-hua, Sung Ching-yu, Chang Chen, Chang Ling-pi, Chang Huai-lien, Chang Lin-chih, Chang Chih-ti, Chang Yao-tzu, Lu Chin-lung, Chen Yu-pao, Chen Yung-lin, Chen Ai-o, Chin Ming-han, Chou Tzu-chien,



"Chou A-ching, Cheng San-sheng, Liu Chih-chiang, Hu Sung, Hu Liang-tsai, Hu Chin-ti, Chao Hsing-yuan, Chao Hsueh-chuan, Chao Wu-cheng, Ho Chin-nien, Yuan Pao-hua, Je Ti, Ku Hsiu-lien, Chien Hsueh-sen, Hsu Chih, Hsu Li-ching, Kuo Feng-lien, Kuo Yao-ching, Kao Hou-liang, Tang Ko-pi, Tang Wen-sheng, Huang Tso-chen, Huang Hsin-ting, Tsao Ssu-ming, Kang Lin, Cheng I-tai, Tsai Feng-lan, Tan Wen-chen, Li Yuan, Pan Shih-hsing, Hsueh Chin-lien, Tai Su-li and Wei Hsing-cheng.

"Members of the NPC Standing Committee: Ma Chun-ku, Wang Yeh-chiu, Wang Kun-lun, Wang Chien-an, Wang Kan-chang, Ou Tang-liang, Pei Shih-chang, Pai Shou-i, Po Chun-tzu, Lu Shu-hsiang, Lu Chi, Chu Hsueh-fan, Hua Lo-keng, Liu Ta-nien, Liu Fei, Hsu Chieh, Hsu Ti-hsin, Yen Chi-tzu, Li Yen-lu, Li Chang, Li Jui-huan, Li Chu-kuei, Yang Hsiu-feng, Sha Chien-li, Shen Hung, Chang Wen-yu, Chang Chi-lung, Chang Ping-kuei, Chen Yu-niang, Chen I-sung, Wu Hsin-yu, Mao I-sheng, Lin I-shan, Lin Tieh, Lo Shu-chang, Chou Pei-yuan, Meng Chi-mao, Chao Chun-yao, Hao Te-ching, Hu Sheng, Yuan Jen-yuan, Ku Kang-lo, Chien Hsin-chung, Kao Ko-lin, Kuo Hua-jo, Kuo Shu-shen, Kuo Ying-fu, Tang Tien-chi, Tsao Yu, Chang Jui-ying, Tung Tien-chen, Tung Chi-wu, Chiang Nan-hsiang, Cheng Shih-tsai, Hsieh Tieh-li and Chu Tu-nan.

"Standing Committee members of the CPPCC National Committee: Wang Tzu-kang, Wang Tsung-wu, Wang Hsueh-wen, Wang Ping-nan, Wang Wei-kang, Fang Chung-ju, Kung Tsung-chou, Lu Tung, Liu Ting, Liu Ching-fan, Sun I, Li Chi, Li Chu-li, Li Wei-han, Yang Cheng-min, Wu Liang-ping, Ho Chang-kung, Chang Tse, Chang Nan-sheng, Chang Hsiang-shan, Chang Jui-hua, Chang Chia-fu, Chen Cheng-hsiang, Chen Jui-ting, Lin Hsiu-te, Chung Chi-kuang, Hsia Chih-hsu, Kao Wen-hua, Kuo Hung-tao, Tsao Kuang-hua, Chang Yun and Tseng Hsien-chih.

"Responsible persons of all departments of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council: Wang Ho-shou, Teng Tien-tao, Chen Yeh-ping, Li Pu-hsin, Yang Shih-chieh, Chao Chen-ching, Liao Ching-tan, Hsiung Hsiang-hui, Chang Chih-hsiang, Li Kuei, Feng Wen-pin, Chia Pu-pin, Hsiung Fu, Hu Chi-wei, Yang Hsi-kuang, Wang Hui-te, Huang Min-wei, Lo Chiung, Hsing I-min, Ho Lan-chieh, Kuan Shan-fu, Han Nien-lung, Li Jen-chun, Ma I, Hsieh Pei-i, Chang Cheng-hsien, Chiang Ping, Ling Yun, Wang Kuo-chuan, Chou Hua-min, Wang Tao-han, Yang Li-kung, Kao Yang-wen, Sun Yu-yu, Lei Jung-tien, Chao Chien-min, Chien Min, Chang Chen, Chang Yu-hsuan, Cheng Tien-hsiang, Tsou Tung, Sung Chen-ming, Sun Ching-wen, Chang Pin, Hu Ming, Liang Ling-kuang, Kuo Wei-cheng, Wang Hsi-ping, Li I-ching, Wang Ping-chien, Chen Hsi-yu, Chin Ming, Cheng Hung-i, Liu Fu-chih, Liu Hsueh-chu, Wang Wei, Li Meng-hua, Wang Ping, Sung I-ping, Wu Ching-tung, Lin Hai-yun, Chia Lu-feng, Teng Li-chun, Ho Shih-ping, Li Hou, Tseng Tao, Li Yen-shou and Nieh Chen.

"Responsible persons of the various general departments of the Chinese PLA, the National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission, the various PLA services and arms, military institutions and schools, the Peking PLA units and the Peking Garrison Command: Ho Cheng-wen, Chih Hao-tien, Huang Yu-kun, Chu Yun-chien, Chang Yuan-pei, Jao Cheng-hsi, Chang Hsien-yueh, Ho Piao, Li Yuan, Feng Yung-shun, Chang Ju-kuang, Fan Tzu-yu, Sun Hung-chen, Li Yao, Li Chen, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Liu Shao-wen, Yu Man-yun, Wan I, Chou Wen-lung, Wang Wen-lin, Lu Jen-tsan, Cheng Chun, Huang Li-ching, Sung Cheng-chih, Chen Ho-chiao, Mo Wen-hua, Chung Han-hua, Wu Hung, Liu Yueh-sheng, Kuang Fu-chao, Lan Ting-hui, Li Jen-lin, Chen Pin, Li Tsai-shan, Hung Hsueh-chih, Chang I-hsiang, Shu Tung, Han Shuang-ting, Tuan Su-chuan, Nieh Chi-feng, Yang Hsiu-shan, Hsieh Ming, Chen Man-yuan, Li Hsueh-san, Fu Chung-pi, Lo Ying-huai, Hsiao Hung-ta, Tai Ching-yuan, Chang Cheng-kuang, Chian Wen, Peng Ching-yun, Li Wei and Hua Nan.

"Responsible persons of the Peking municipal party and revolutionary committees: Chia Ting-san and Wang Lei.

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"Friends of the late Comrades Peng Te-huai and Tao Chu: Yang Shang-kun, Po I-po, Liu Lan-tao, An Tzu-wen, Wang Hsin-ting, Yen Kuei-yao, Chou Huan, Hsueh Ming, Lin Yueh-chin, Cho Lin, Hao Chih-ping, Fu Ya, Li Shou-hsuan, Hsieh Fang, Yeh Chu-ping, Tan Ching-chiao, Lei Ying-fu, Ting Lai-fu, Yang Tien, Liu Chu-ying, Wu Hsin-chuan, Ma Wei-hua, Tu Wen-ta, Cheng Han-hao, Yang Ssu-te, Kao Ko-kung, Li Po-chao, Shuai Meng-chi, Chiang Ming, Lo Kuei-po, Wu Po, Jung Tzu-ho, Wei Chin-fei, Mei I, Chien Hsien-jen, Yung Wen-tao, Ko Lin, Yu Ping, Chen Tsung-ying, Li Hsiu-chen, Sung Kan-fu, Chen Kuang, Chang Ken-sheng, Chu Jung, Liu Yu-kuang, Chou Chung-ying, Liu Tzu-chiu, Liu Ying, Lu Chien-jen, Tsou Yu, Chao Po-ping, Li Kuei-lin, Peng Ching-chiu, Peng Ju, Ho Lien-chih, Chu Chung-li, Hsiao Hui-na, Kuan Hsiang-sheng, Liu Pai-yu, Li Pu, Ho Ching-chih, Wang Lan-hsi, Chiao Ming-pu, Wang Ho-feg, Chao Lin, Fu Yu-tien, Li Chu-li, Chu Tse-min, Yang Hsien-chen, Kung Hsiang-chen, Chang Chih-i, Wang Fu-lin, Chin Tao, Li Hsi-keng, Kao Fu-yu, Cheng Po-ko and Chen Shu-lin."

Teng Eulogizes Peng Te-huai

OW250509Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1201 GMT 24 Dec 78 OW

[Text of speech by CCPCC Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping at 24 December memorial meeting for Peng Te-huai and Tao Chu in Peking]

[Text] Peking, 24 Dec--Comrades: With deep sorrow we are here for a memorial meeting for Comrade Peng Te-huai.

Comrade Peng Te-huai was a fine member of our party, a proletarian revolutionary of the older generation and a principal leader in the Pingchian Uprising. He was the founder of the III Army Corps of the Red Army and an outstanding leader of our party, country and army. He held many important posts in the party, the government and the army. He was persecuted by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and died in Peking on 29 November 1974 at the age of 76. The party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng has made an all-round and impartial appraisal of Comrade Peng Te-huai in the spirit of seeking truth from facts and in accordance with the party's policy and restored his good name.

Under the leadership of our great teacher Comrade Mao Tsetung in revolutionary struggle over nearly half a century, Comrade Peng Te-huai fought south and north, endured untold hardships and made outstanding contributions to our victories in the Chinese revolutionary war and to the growth of the people's army and the defense and construction of the socialist motherland. Throughout his life of revolution, he was loyal to the party and people. His death has been a heavy loss to our party and army.

Comrade Peng Te-huai was a good organizer and a fine military commander. He was a division commander, army commander and commander in chief of the III Corps of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army and vice chairman of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee during the period of the second revolutionary civil war. He was then the commander of the Shensi-Kansu detachment with Comrade Mao Tsetung as political commissar in the latter period of the Long March and also frontline commander in chief of the Red Army after reaching northern Shensi. He was deputy commander in chief of the Eighth Route Army and acting secretary of the North Bureau of the CCP Central Committee during the war of resistance against Japan; deputy commander in chief of the PLA and commander in chief and political commissar of the PLA 1st Field Army in the war of liberation.

After the founding of the PRC, Comrade Peng Te-huai held the posts of first secretary of the Northwest Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, chairman of the Northwest Military and Administrative Commission, vice chairman of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, vice chairman of the revolutionary military committee of the central people's government, commander and political commissar of the Chinese People's Volunteers, vice chairman of the National Defense Council and vice premier of the State Council and concurrently minister of national defense.

In 1965 he was deputy director of the headquarters in charge of construction projects for national defense in inland areas. He was a member of the Political Bureau and member of the 6th, 7th and 8th CCP central committees and deputy to the first and second National People's Congresses.

Comrade Peng Te-huai was a native of Hsiangtan County, Hunan Province. He was raised in a poor family and worked as a coolie. He served as a battalion commander and, later, as a regimental commander in the National Revolutionary Army. After the failure of the mass revolution, he persistently opposed new warlords and organized a clandestine soldiers committee in support of the revolutionary activities of the trade unions, peasants' associations and student councils. Under the serious white terror, Comrade Peng Te-huai boldly chose the road of Marxism-Leninism. He gloriously joined the CCP in April 1928. In July of the same year, when the Chinese revolution was witnessing an ebbing tide, he led the renowned Pinchiang Uprising, after which his troops were incorporated into the 5th Army of the Red Army. He persisted in the guerrilla warfare in Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi and established the Hunan-Hupeh-Kiangsi base area. The main force of the 5th Army went to the Chingiang Mountains in November of the same year.

Under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung, he persisted in the struggles there, took part in the campaigns against the Kuomintang "encirclement and suppression" and the world renowned Long March during which he directed many major campaigns and battles. He was among the commanders directing the triumphant eastward march of the Red Army from northern Chensi.

During those hard days of the anti-Japanese war, Comrade Peng Te-huai assisted Comrade Chu Te in leading the Eighth Route Army to fight behind the enemy lines and opening up anti-Japanese base areas in north China. He made outstanding contributions to the victory of the war of resistance against Japanese aggression.

During the war of liberation, Comrade Peng Te-huai firmly carried out Comrade Mao Tsetung's great strategic decision. Under the very difficult circumstances of our being outnumbered by the enemy, he led the army on the battlefield in fighting heroically to finish off the Chiang Kai-shek and Hu Tsung-nan army and liberating the whole of northwest China.

After the founding of new China, the U.S. imperialists spread the flames of war to the banks of the Yalu River. At that crucial moment, Comrade Peng Te-huai resolutely implemented the instructions of the party Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tsetung. Taking up the great responsibility of the Chinese people, he became commander in chief of the Chinese People's Volunteers and led heroic Chinese sons and daughters in resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people and army till victory. He gloriously performed his proletarian internationalist duty. After returning home, he dedicated himself to the cause of national defense and economic construction and made outstanding contributions in disregard of fatigue.

Comrade Peng Te-huai had an ardent love for the party and was loyal to the great cause of the proletariat. He was brave in the fighting, straightforward and strict with himself. He was known for his honesty and integrity. He was concerned for the people, had no thought for himself, defied difficulties, worked diligently with a boundless sense of responsibility, and willingly accepted responsibility. He dedicated himself to the revolution and was extremely responsible.

Comrade Peng Te-huai was a renowned militarist at home and abroad. He has always been cherished by the party members and masses.



We must learn from Comrade Peng Te-huai's revolutionary spirit and lofty qualities, hold high the great banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, unite as one under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, work hard with one heart and one mind, emancipate our minds under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, start up the machinery, and valiantly forge ahead to fulfill the general task for the new period of development and quicken our tempo for building China into a modern and powerful socialist nation.

Eternal glory to Comrade Peng Te-huai!

Chen Yun Eulogizes Tao Chu

OW250620Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1219 GMT 24 Dec 78 OW

[Text of speech by CCPCC Vice Chairman Chen Yun at the 24 December memorial meeting for Peng Te-huai, Tao Chu in Peking]

[Text] Filled with grief, we are gathered here today to mourn Comrade Tao Chu, a good student of our great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung, an outstanding leader of our party and state and a long-tested loyal revolutionary fighter of the proletariat.

Comrade Tao Chu died a victim of cruel persecution by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" on 30 November, 1969, at the age of 61. His death was a great loss to the party and state.

Comrade Tao Chu resolutely struggled against Lin Piao and the antiparty clique of the "gang of four." Comrade Tao Chu had been elected a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee at the 11th plenary session of the 8th party Central Committee, and was concurrently permanent member of the secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, vice premier of the State Council and head of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee. Under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung, he assisted Premier Chou En-lai in handling the day-to-day affairs of the party and state. He resolutely carried out Comrade Mao Tsetung's revolutionary line, resisted the perverse actions of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" to undermine the Great Cultural Revolution, took the initiative to protect veteran cadres and the revolutionary masses and implemented the principle of grasping revolution and promoting production. All this made him an obstacle to the efforts of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in usurping party and state power. The "gang of four," resorting to the mean trick of a surprise attack in January 1967, fabricated charges and labeled Comrade Tao Chu "China's biggest bourgeois royalist," "a vanguard for capitalist restoration" and "a traitor" and subjected him to maltreatment and mental and physical torture. This was one of the major crimes committed by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" against proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation.

Comrade Tao Chu was born in Chiyang County, Hunan, in January, 1908. He entered the Whampoa Military Academy in 1926 and joined the Communist Party of China the same year. He took part in the famous Nanchang and Canton uprisings after Chiang Kai-shek betrayed the revolution. He returned to Hunan in 1928 and was engaged in military transport work. From 1929 to 1933, Comrade Tao Chu was secretary general and secretary of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee, secretary of the Changchou Special CCP Committee, head of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee's Organizational Department, secretary of the Foochow Municipality's Central District Committee [chung hsin shih wei 0022 1800 1579 1201] and also held other posts. During this period, Comrade Tao Chu outstandingly organized and directed the renowned struggle to storm the Amoy prison, formed the southern Fukien guerrilla column of the workers' and peasants' Red Army and the people's armed forces in east Fukien. Part of these forces were later incorporated into the new 4th Army. Betrayed by a renegade, Comrade Tao Chu was arrested in Shanghai by Kuomintang in May 1933.

He was first jailed in the Shanghai Public Security Bureau and then in the Nanking central prison and was sentenced to life imprisonment by the Kuomintang. During his 4 years in the enemy prison, he united with and inspired the imprisoned comrades-in-arms, and incessantly waged a courageous struggle against the enemy. The Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party cooperated once again in 1937 and Tao Chu was set free thanks to the negotiations and intervention by Comrades Chou En-lai and Yeh Chien-ying. After leaving the prison, Comrade Tao Chu was then sent by the party to work in Hupeh as a member of the Standing Committee of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee and concurrently head of the propaganda department of the provincial party committee.

Comrade Tao Chu firmly carried out Chairman Mao's principles on establishing and developing the national united front against Japanese aggression and developing the armed forces to resist Japanese aggression, and set up the central Hupeh guerrilla area. This was later expanded into the Hupeh-Honan border region and the guerrilla detachment into the Hupeh-Honan assault detachment of the new 4th Army of which Comrade Tao Chu was political commissar.

He went to Yen-an in 1940 and held the posts of secretary general of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, secretary general of the General Political Department and head of the propaganda department and attended the Seventh National CCP Congress.

During the liberation war period, Comrade Tao Chu was secretary of the Liaoning, Liaochi and Liaopei provincial CCP committees, political commissar of the seventh column of the Northeast Field Army and deputy director of the political department of the Northeast Field Army. During the Peiping-Tientsin campaign, Comrade Tao Chu was sent by the central authorities to Peiping in disguise for negotiations with General Fu Cho-i. Later he was in charge of the reorganization of the insurgent Kuomintang troops and led the work of organizing the corps of cadres working on the southward advance.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, Comrade Tao Chu was deputy director and director of the political department of the central south China military area, acting secretary of the Kwangsi Provincial CCP Committee, secretary of the South China Sub-bureau of the CCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee, and first secretary of the Central-South China Bureau of the CCP Central Committee. Throughout his working life, he was good at keeping close ties with the masses and uniting with the cadres, conscientiously implemented the line, principles and policies of the party and made major contributions to the cause of socialism and thus won the deep love and memory of the people.

Comrade Tao Chu fought for decades for the communist cause. This won him the trust of the party and the people. He was elected a member of the CCP Central Committee at the Eighth National CCP Congress and a member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee at the 11th plenary session of the 8th CCP Central Committee. He also was a deputy to the Third National People's Congress and a member of the National Committee of the second and third Chinese People's Political Consultative Conferences.

The life of Comrade Tao Chu was one of complete devotion to the service of the people. His death brought us deep grief. We cherish his memory. We must learn from his fine qualities of being loyal to the party, selfless and fearless, undaunted in face of brute force and working for communism throughout his life; we must learn from his revolutionary morality. He was straightforward and frank, open and aboveboard. He stuck to the truth and fought heroically. We must learn from his fine style of work of maintaining close ties with the masses, being good at promoting democracy, daring to think, being wise and resolute and bold in accepting any task and we must learn from his revolutionary attitude of hardwork and plain-living, of working selflessly and being strict with himself and his high sense of responsibility to the party and the people.

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We must turn our grief into strength, closely rally around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, hoist high the great banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, implement the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and the general task for the new period, and strive to build China into a powerful and modern socialist country before the turn of the century.

Eternal glory to Comrade Tao Chu!

FORMER PEKING MAYOR PENG CHUN REPORTEDLY REHABILITATED

OW231626Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1614 GMT 23 Dec 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Excerpts] Peking, 23 Dec (AFP)--The Chinese Communist Party Central Committee has rehabilitated former Peking Mayor Peng Chen, an informed Chinese source said here today. However his rehabilitation was not mentioned in a first communique of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) announcing the official return to grace to several leaders including Marshal Peng Te-huai, who was well-known for his opposition to Mao Tse-tung. Mr Peng Chen, a very powerful leader before the Cultural Revolution, was appointed to head a commission that would study laws and legal procedures, the Chinese source said.

LEADERS ATTEND THEATRICAL TRIBUTE TO MAO IN PEKING

OW251742Y Peking NCNA in English 1732 GMT 25 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Dec (HSINHUA)--A special performance of "Thunder in Autumn," a drama about the Autumn Harvest Uprising in 1927, was given here this evening in the Great Hall of the People to honour the 85th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Mao Tsetung.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Vice-Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Yun and Wang Tung-hsing, and other party and government leaders attended the performance.

The five-act play recorded the 1927 Autumn Harvest Uprising led by Comrade Mao Tsetung in the Hunan-Kiangsi border regions. The Chinese revolution was then at a critical moment, suffering great losses under the massacre by Chiang Kai-shek and the capitulationist line of Chen Tu-hsiu within the Communist Party. Comrade Mao Tsetung led the uprising troops to the Chinggang Mountains and there set up China's first worker-peasant army and the first rural revolutionary base.

Thus Comrade Mao Tsetung opened the way to future victory--seizing political power through armed struggle and using the countryside to encircle the cities and finally to liberate the whole country. This was a great pioneering feat in the history of the proletarian revolution.

Other party and government leaders attending this evening's performance were Wang Chen, Wei Kuo-ching, Ulanfu, Fang I, Teng Ying-chao, Chi Teng-kuei, Su Chen-hua, Li Te-sheng, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Chang Ting-fa, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Hu Yao-pang, Keng Piao, Nieh Jung-chen, Ni Chih-fu, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Saifudin, Tan Chen-lin, Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, Chou Chien-jen, and Kang Shih-en.

Su Yu, leading member of the party Central Committee's Military Commission, and vice chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Sung Jen-chiung, Kang Ko-ching, Chi Fang, Yang Ching-jen, Hu Tzu-ang, and Jung I-jen; president of the Supreme People's Court Chiang Hua; and chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate Huang Huo-ching were also present.



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The drama evening was jointly sponsored by the Central Propaganda Department, the Ministry of Culture, the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army, and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

#### NPC STANDING COMMITTEE APPOINTS WANG JEN-CHUNG VICE PREMIER

OW261224Y Peking NCNA in English 1221 GMT 26 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Dec (HSINHUA)--On the proposal of Premier Hua Kuo-feng of the State Council, the fifth session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress held here this afternoon unanimously adopted a decision on appointing Wang Jen-chung [3769 0117 6850] as vice-premier.

It also decided to appoint Kuo Wei-cheng [6753 4850 1004] minister of railways, and remove Tuan Chun-i from the post of minister of railways, and appoint Wang Tzu-kang [3769 1311 4854] minister of posts and telecommunications, and remove Chung Fu-hsiang from the post of minister of posts and telecommunications.

The session unanimously adopted the decision on appointing Wang Fu [3769 3940] and Li Shih-ying [2621 1102 5391] as deputy chief procurators of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

#### PROVINCIAL RESIDENTS FLOCK TO PEKING DEMANDING REHABILITATION

OW230244Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0137 GMT 23 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Dec (KYODO)--A mass group of Chinese has been storming into the capital city of Peking from across the country, carrying an appeal to the central authorities demanding rehabilitation from false charges under years of influence of the purged gang of four. Many of the Chinese from provincial areas were reportedly prosecuted for false political charges and fired from jobs during the gang of four years. Some of them failed to find lodgings and have been spending their nights in front of railway stations or under foot-bridges in Peking. Some are subsisting by begging in the streets.

The authorities seem to take a serious view of the situation.

A wallposter was put up on the wall of the building of the PEOPLE'S DAILY Friday, demanding quick rescue of the jobless, falsely persecuted people from provincial areas. The poster claimed that the people flocking to Peking to demand rehabilitation is numbering tens of thousands and accused the PEOPLE'S DAILY of failing to take up their appeal and extend help to them. The poster said that these people are hanging around Peking streets, begging for food and making trouble by seeking free rides. The poster deplored that Peking citizens do not give even food to them for fear of being involved in troubles.

Another wallposter was also put up on the so-called Democracy Wall in the western Changan Street. It reported that some of the jobless provincial people were injured when they were rudely put out of the Peking station by [words indistinct] informed sources here, many of the provincial people are staying at houses of their relatives or friends in Peking. They have been fruitlessly trying to attract the authorities' attention to their demand for rehabilitation and jobs by putting up wallposters, the sources said. Some have put up 90 wallposters, but to no avail so far, the sources said.

When the provincial people see foreign correspondents at the Democracy Wall, they often ask them to help forward their appeal to Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping, the sources said.

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Leaders of young wallposter writers are urging the authorities to take notice of not only intellectuals' posters but also the nameless people's posters.

As initial steps, the authorities should offer more offices to accept such direct appeal from the people and offer jobs and lodgings to the, the youth leaders urge.

WORKERS' DAILY ATTACKS FORMER INTELLIGENCE CHIEF

OW231515Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1110 GMT 23 Dec 78 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Peking, 23 Dec (AFP)--A strong but veiled attack against Kang Sheng, former head of Chinese intelligence who was buried with full honours three years ago, was launched today in an article appearing in the WORKERS' DAILY. The Chinese trade union newspaper did not specifically name Mr Kang, who ranked fifth in party hierarchy at the time of his death in December 1975, but identified him as a "notable theorist" who occupied a "very high position" and who "had very close relations with Lin Biao and the gang of four." Mr Kang has been attacked in recent weeks in posters and caricatures affixed to the "Democratic Wall" on Hsitan Street in Peking.

The article also hinted that the role of Kao Kang, one of the most well-known "anti-party" leaders in Chinese Communist Party history, was undergoing reexamination. Mr Kao was known as the "lord of Manchuria" and was State Planning Commissioner until his March 1955 dismissal along with Jao Shu-shih, another high-ranking official. Without mentioning his possible rehabilitation, the WORKERS' DAILY recalled that in 1959 Chairman Mao Tse-tung himself said that "formerly Kao Kang saw things correctly and at Yen-an I often listened to him."

'UNDERGROUND BULLETINS' DENOUNCE UNIFORMITY OF PRC PRESS

OW221430Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1330 GMT 22 Dec 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking, 22 Dec (AFP)--Mimeographed under-ground bulletins denouncing the "uniformity" of the official Chinese press appeared today in Peking. The authors affixed copies of their "magazines" printed on 8" by 11" paper and entitled "Open Letter of April 5" and "Today" on the Democratic Wall" on Hsitan Street.

In a foreword to the first issue dated December 16, "Open Letter of April 5," which takes its name from the 1976 Tienanmen riots, deplored the fact that "in the whole of 9.6 million square kilometers (3.84 million sq miles of Chinese territory, with the exception of Taiwan, until now there exists no un-official newspaper." The text of the magazine supported the aim of "stability and unity" but added that "stability and unity are not stagnant waters and do not mean that the people are forbidden to express themselves." The magazine proposed to "exercise the power guaranteed to the people by the constitution to supervise and administer the state."

In the margin of the bulletin a reader denounced the official press writing, "at the PEOPLE'S DAILY there are no people, at the KWANGMING (clarity) DAILY all is darkness and the WEN HUI PAO is an arbitrary newspaper which cheats and tricks the people."

Neither magazine gave addresses or names of those responsible for their publication.

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PEOPLE'S DAILY CONTRIBUTING COMMENTATOR ON PRC'S 'GREAT CHANGE'

OW242004Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0745 GMT 24 Dec 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 24 December Contributing Commentator's article: "The Great Change and Restudy"]

[Text] Following the great victory for the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four", the third plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has decided that the stress of the whole party's and the whole country's work should shift to socialist modernization beginning in 1979. In order to meet this historic change, we must study again.

#### The Great Change

Shifting the stress of the whole party's and the whole country's work to socialist modernization is a momentous policy decision made by the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in accordance with the late Comrade Mao Tsetung's teachings and the general task for the new period. It will carry out Comrade Mao Tsetung's splendid behests.

After the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production was basically completed in our country, Comrade Mao Tsetung proposed that shifting the stress of our work was necessary. It was discussed in 1956 in "On the Ten Major Relationships," in 1957 in "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," in 1958 in "the 60-Point Method of Work" and in Comrade Mao Tsetung's many other speeches. More than 20 years have passed but we have not been able to make this change. There are many reasons: Internationally, some unexpected events have taken place. The Soviet Union has turned revisionist, and we have paid great attention to combating and preventing revisionism. Domestically, errors and shortcomings have existed in our work. In the past 10 years, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" caused serious disturbances and sabotage. During the first 2 years after the fall of the "gang of four," we had to investigate their factional setups, eliminate chaos and restore order. As a result, we were unable to devote our main efforts to construction. After more than 2 years of strenuous work, we have politically, organizationally and ideologically won a decisive victory in the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" and wiped out the biggest obstacle in our march. Now we can declare to the whole world: The entire People's Republic of China is united as one and works with concerted efforts. The great march toward the four modernizations has started.

This is another historic change on the revolutionary road of our country.

At the end of the 1940's, the stress of our party's work underwent a historic change. That change was the great shift of the emphasis of our work from the countryside to the cities. In that change the whole party went through a rigid test. We learned how to govern cities and manage industry and commerce. We learned how to struggle against the bourgeoisie and thereby restore the national economy and consolidate the proletarian regime. At present, we are facing an even more profound change, which is of greater significance and calls for more arduous work compared with the previous change. It will open up a new road and spur us on to fulfill a magnificent task that has never been undertaken before.

The four modernizations drive is a matter of prime importance which all people, old and young, inside and outside the party, from the top to the grassroots levels, are concerned about. It is the major issue that the whole party and the whole country must devote all efforts to resolving.



Communists are upright and indomitable heroes and warriors who topple the sky and shake the earth. We have worked for 58 years. We did topple the sky, and the sky over China now is blue and revolutionary. However, we have not shaken the earth beneath China yet. We are still very poor and backward. We have toppled the sky, but we still have to shake the earth. In order to shift the stress of our work to modernization, it is necessary to mobilize the whole party and the whole country to go all out and declare war against nature so that we can thoroughly change the impoverished and backward features of China by the end of this century. This means holding aloft the great banner of Mao Tsetung Thought. Anyone who does not strive hard to build China into a powerful modern socialist country is merely talking idly and bragging. If we fail to reach this goal, we cannot face Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Chu and we will let down tens of millions of martyrs and the people of the whole country. Then what kind of Chinese communists will we be!

#### A Brand New Subject

The four modernizations are a brand new subject. In order to adapt our own thinking to the new situation, we must study again.

When the stress of our party's work made its first great shift in 1948, Comrade Mao Tsetung called upon us to study again, surmount difficulties and strive to master what we do not understand.

The four modernizations are a great revolution designed to fundamentally change the backwardness of our country's economy and technology. Since this great revolution is designed to greatly change the current backward productive force it must change the nation's superstructure, the structure of society, the management of industrial and agricultural enterprises, the management of state affairs, and all manner of the people's activity and thinking. All this is new to us and we must study again. Just as Comrade Mao Tsetung said in 1958, "we must marshal our energies to study and fulfill the great technological revolution that history has entrusted to us. This problem should be discussed among the cadres, and a cadres' meeting should be held to discuss what other skills we possess. In the past, we were skillful in fighting a war and effecting land reform, but these skills are now insufficient. We must learn new skills and genuinely master professional work, science and technology. Otherwise, we will be unable to exercise good leadership." We must also understand that though we have made certain achievements in economic construction, acquired some experiences and learned some skills, these are obviously far from being sufficient to rapidly carry out modern construction programs at world advanced levels.

What should we study when we begin to study again? Comrade Mao Tsetung discussed this thoroughly in his "The 60-Poing Method of Work" and other works. In brief, we must study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought well, study the basic theory of Marxism which is universally applicable and integrate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought with the concrete practice of promoting the four modernizations. While studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, most of our cadres must pay attention to the following: They should study economic theory, that is master the economic law of modernized socialist construction; they should study science and technology, that is master the natural law of modernized construction; and they should study management, that is master scientific management on the basis of our knowledge of economic law and natural law. Without understanding these it is impossible to successfully maintain high standards and a rapid and modern socialist construction. As with learning to fight in the war years, every communist should learn about economics, technology and management. Based on the requirements of the four modernizations, comrades of all professions and trades should acquaint themselves with and master their own professional work. They should study through practice, from books and from their own experiences and lessons and those of others. It is necessary to pay attention to studying and absorbing useful things from all persons. We should not only study the experience of Soviet economic construction in the Lenin-Stalin period but also Khrushchev's negative experiences.

We should selectively analyze and compare the experiences of Yugoslavia, Romania and all other foreign countries in the light of the actual situation in our country, obtain our own scientific conclusions and integrate what we have learned from others with our own creations. Whether or not we can genuinely master the skills for modernized socialist construction is another rigid test before us.

In essence, studying again is a revolution in the subjective world. It should be noted that the narrowmindedness and force of habit formed by small producers for thousands of years still bind our thinking and activities in many aspects, and remnant feudal ideas are still infiltrating every facet of our life. As a result of our lack of knowledge of modern culture and science and due to the serious confusion caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in regard to line, principles and policies, various contradictions exist between the subjective qualifications of our cadres and the requirements of the four modernizations. Unless we effect a resolute change in all these old traditions, ideas, work styles and habits and break down old regulations and improper customs and unless we strive to master the newest scientific knowledge, production skills and management methods, we will be unable to march forward in big strides. In brief, transforming the people's subjective world for the purpose of quickening the pace of the four modernizations has become a prominent task for the whole party and the whole country in the new period. Only by striving to learn new things and study new problems can we gradually improve our conservatism, backwardness and ignorance and can we gradually reduce our blindness, heighten our consciousness, become wiser and wiser and acquire more and more freedom. We will never have freedom if we chose not to study and abandon the old thoughts in our minds and instead muddle along in our old ways.

In order to study again, it is imperative to have a correct line of thought. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is the guiding ideology for realizing the four modernizations. We should overthrow conservatism and book worship--two enemies of study. Anything that corresponds with objective laws and is in the interests of the majority of people should be resolutely performed and persistently carried out to the end; no one should be allowed to change or eliminate it. Anything that does not correspond with objective laws and is not in the interests of the majority of people should be resolutely discarded and corrected; no one should be allowed to protect or harbor it.

Socialism is a vigorous thing, a practical action of the masses. Comrade Mao Tsetung once said that we should first learn from the people, follow them, and then they will follow us; and that theory is derived from practice and guides it. Marxism is the unity of the leadership and the masses and the unity of theory and practice. It is impossible to create correct theories, lines, policies or methods behind closed doors. Divorce from the practice of modernization and empty theoretical talk are manifestations of the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four". It is necessary to proceed from reality; investigate the current situation, history, China itself and foreign countries; think independently; and not become hoodwinked. Our historical lessons are very impressive. Despite the fact that there were only a handful of old swindlers, new swindlers, big swindlers and small swindlers, our tragic lessons from them should not be forgotten. We must never proceed solely from books, gossip, or blind belief, or take things for granted. In our lives, it is necessary to rely upon Marxism-Leninism, truth, science, seeking truth from facts and the mass line. We should not rely upon any other things, otherwise, we will eventually be hoodwinked and suffer losses.

Why don't some people practice seeking truth from facts, investigation and study, the mass line and democracy? It is because they have blind faith in themselves, only think of themselves, heed only their superiors but not the masses, disregard party discipline and state laws in order to gain private profit, and do whatever they please once they have a little bit of power. The torrent of socialist democracy in today's China is irrepressible. No matter who a person is, how high his position or how important his official title, he will not be allowed to stand high above the masses, ignore their voices, think that his own will and authority are higher than everything else, go so far as to lord it over others, or urinate and defecate on the people.



The masses will not let him do this and neither will the party, state or socialist system. Only by persisting in seeking truth from facts, adhering to the mass line and implementing socialist democracy can we have a correct line of thought, truly hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, withstand the tests along our new path and be victorious in everything we undertake.

#### Be Good at Building a New World

What the four modernizations require are practical workers who do their work sincerely and in a down-to-earth way and who have a good work style embodying diligence, great effort, modesty and honesty. We want those with solid, genuine knowledge and ability, not braggarts who speak boastfully and untruthfully. The vicious practices of bluffing and deceiving, whitewashing peace and calling a stag a horse created by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" must be resolutely eradicated. Situations in which people pretend to understand that they don't understand or make false appearances must not be allowed to continue. In the warring states period, there lived a Nan Kuo who was a good-for-nothing. But when he heard that King Hsuan of the Chi Dynasty loved to hear reed pipe music, he sneaked into the orchestra and pretended to be an expert player, thus receiving wages. When King Hsuan later died, King Min assumed the throne. Since King Min liked to hear solo music, he ordered the reed pipe players to perform one by one; therefore, Nan Kuo could no longer remain among the players but escaped. This is precisely the derivation of the proverb "holding an office without having the requisite skill."

The proverb "holding an office without the requisite skill" is a very good description of what Nan Kuo did. It points out precisely what he tried to attain by pretending. No one is born with the ability to play a reed pipe, and Nan Kuo shouldn't be blamed for being unable to play one. However, he should not have pretended to be able to play it, resorted to deceiving people about his expertise in this skill, nor continued to pretend and live by deception; thus, he finally had to escape and become a laughing stock throughout the world.

Our comrades can get some inspiration from this story; that is, in whatever we do, we should be honest. If we don't understand something, we should admit that we don't and not pretend that we do. The Chinese Communist Party has carried out 58 years of revolution. In these 58 years, new situations and tasks have constantly emerged, one after another. Whether it was countering class enemies, attacking national enemies, carrying out land reform or undertaking economic and cultural work, hasn't it always started from the point of inability and achieved the state of ability? Going from complete ignorance and little knowledge to a great deal of knowledge is a continuous transformation. At present, as the center of the entire party's and country's work has shifted to the four modernizations, many things which we don't understand have emerged. Many comrades have very limited outlooks and little knowledge; there are many things which they do not understand. What should they do if they don't understand something? They should admit that they do not understand it. Just as Lenin said after the October Revolution: "In order to build a communist society, it is necessary to candidly admit that we are still not at all good in management or at being organizers and managers." (Complete Works of Lenin, Vol 30, page 397) Only by admitting that we do not understand can we proceed from lack of understanding to understanding; only by admitting that we are unable to do something can we proceed from inability to ability. If we pretend, we will only be laymen forever, understanding nothing and being ignorant of everything.

Of course, change is conditional--upon work and study, not on getting by. Didn't Nan Kuo get by with King Hsuan of the Chi Dynasty for some time? But what finally happened? He could no longer get by but had to escape in despondence. In order not to fall behind in making new changes, the only condition is: study again. It is necessary to comply with Comrade Mao Tsetung's teachings: learn what we should study; study diligently and honestly with the same drive and death-defying spirit we displayed in attacking Japanese imperialism and Chiang Kai-shek in the past; and transform ourselves from laymen into experts with knowledge, technical know-how and management capabilities.



Isn't it true that, if we lack these conditions, we will be comparable to Nan Kuo? If we maintain the status quo, practice and the masses will checkmate us, more and more of our true colors will be exposed, and we will finally fall behind on our new path.

If we can say that Nan Kuo's pretense deceived King Hsuan of the Chi Dynasty, we can also say that pretense in the revolutionary ranks will deceive the party and masses. But the four modernizations are scientific and science demands honesty and defies the slightest dishonesty. We cannot build a modern, powerful socialist country by pretending and boasting; we can only do so by exercising concrete, practical abilities and working. If we pretend to understand but actually don't, we will inevitably lose our direction and create disharmony. What will be the result? We will inevitably run counter to objective laws, incur losses in the national economy and subject people's lives to catastrophe. The damage will be tremendous.

Comrade Mao Tsetung told us to speak truthfully, act honestly and "not to steal, pretend or boast." Not stealing means not taking things that belong to others; if books are written by others, we should not "copy" them. Not pretending means being honest, speaking honestly, working honestly and being an honest man. If we understand, then we can say we understand; if we don't understand, then we should say that we don't understand. Do not try to "make a pig look like an elephant by putting a blue onion in its nose." Not boasting means taking one as one and two as two, not exaggerating or bragging but being realistic. Comrade Mao Tsetung said this after summing up our party's historic lessons. These words are serious and sincere and should be impressed upon our minds.

A communist certainly cannot be compared to Nan Kuo. Lenin said it well: "We should firmly adhere to this conviction; since we are not experts, we should study from the beginning. We are, after all, revolutionaries." ("Complete Works of Lenin," Vol 33, page 242) If we do not pretend to understand what we don't understand and realize the historic mission we are shouldering, we will certainly be able to fulfill the great task of studying again. The several hundred members of the Central Committee, first secretaries and the several thousand high-level central and local cadres should take the lead in studying modern economic construction and whip up the common practice of study. History will eventually prove: "We can learn what we did not know. We are not only good at destroying the old world, we are also good at building the new." ("Selected Works of Mao Tsetung," Vol IV, page 1377)

#### MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR HSU LI HELD IN PEKING

OW232123Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1518 GMT 20 Dec 78 CW

[Excerpts] Peking, 20 Dec--Comrade Hsu Li, former deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, member of the Fourth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and former member of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee, passed away on 20 August 1971 at the age of 66, a victim of persecution by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." A memorial service for late Comrade Hsu Li was held at the auditorium of the Papaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries this morning. Wreaths were presented by leading party and state personnel, including Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien, Keng Piao, Chang Ting-cheng, Teng Ying-chao and Liao Cheng-chih. Comrades Keng Piao and Liao Cheng-chih attended the memorial service. The memorial service was presided over by Li I-meng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department. The memorial speech was delivered by Feng Hsuan, deputy head of the International Liaison Department.

Feng Hsuan said: Comrade Hsu Li, a native of Chinchiang County of Fukien Province, participated in the workers movement in 1925 and became a member of the Communist Youth League in 1926 and a member of the Communist Party of China in 1930.

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While devoting himself to leading Overseas Chinese affairs over a long period of time, he became a member of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee under the South China Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, head of the study group under the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, and deputy head of the Liaison Department under the CCP Central Committee.

Feng Hsuan said: During the Great Cultural Revolution, Comrade Hsu Li waged a resolute struggle against Lin Piao and the "gang of four." In order to wantonly vilify Comrade Hsu Li, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" fabricated a false case about what they called the "clique of U.S.-Chiang special agents" to carry out political persecution against Comrade Hsu Li. With deep concern about Comrade Hsu Li, the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou personally issued instructions to reinvestigate the problem concerning Comrade Hsu Li. Evidence clearly shows that the "clique of U.S.-Chiang special agents" charge was absolutely false and deliberately fabricated by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." A decision was then made to completely rehabilitate Comrade Hsu Li.

Wreaths were also sent by the International Liaison Department, the Organizational Department and the United Front Work Department under the CCP Central Committee, the NCP Standing Committee, the CPPCC National Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs under the State Council, the All-China Federation of Overseas Chinese, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the Szechwan provincial party and revolutionary committees, the party and revolutionary committees of Chinchiang County, and friends of late Comrade Hsu Li.

Also present at the memorial service were responsible personnel from various related departments and friends of the late Comrade Hsu Li, including Lo Ching-chang, Wu Hsiu-chuang, Yang Shang-kun, Chang Hsiang-shen, Teng Tien-tao, Shen Chien, Lien Kuan, Hsiung Fu, Lin Hsiu-te, Chang Chih-hsiang, Ou Tang-liang, Wu Hsueh-chien, Chao Shih, Lin Lin, Chin Cheng, Wang Tao-chiang, Liu Chih-han, Chen Chung-ching, Li Chu-li, Chen Yu, Lin Li-yun [7291], Lin I-hsin, Li Chi-hsin, Liao Meng-hsing, and Chuang Ming-li. The service was also attended by some 600 representatives of various related units.

#### MEMORIAL MEETING HELD FOR KUNG FENG-CHUN IN PEKING

OW240504Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1501 GMT 19 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 19 Dec--Comrade Kung Feng-chun, former vice president of the CCP Central Committee party school and Standing Committee member of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee, died of illness on 1 December in Peking at the age of 70. A memorial meeting for Comrade Kung Feng-chun was held at the Papaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery on the morning of 19 December.

Wreaths were sent from Comrade Hua Kuo-feng chairman of the CCP Central Committee, Comrades Teng Hsiao-ping and Wang Tung-hsing, vice chairmen of the CCP Central Committee, and Comrades Ulanfu, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Li Ching-chuan, Wang Chen and Kang Shih-en.

Party and state leaders Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Kang Shih-en and Li Ching-chuan attended the memorial meeting and expressed condolences to Chiang Pao-chen, wife of Comrade Kung Feng-chun, and their children.

The meeting was officiated over by Sung Jen-chiung, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee. Ma Wen-jui, vice president of the CCP Central Committee party school, delivered the eulogy.

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In the eulogy he said: Comrade Kung Feng-chun had a profound affection for great leader Chairman Mao and esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and Chairman Chu Te. Lin Piao and the "gang of four" cruelly persecuted Comrade Kung Feng-chun and inflicted physical and mental wounds on him. After the downfall of the "gang of four", Comrade Kung Feng-chun was in high spirits and heartily supported the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and the strategic policy decision put forth by the party Central Committee on grasping the key link and running the country well.

Wreaths were also sent from the Shensi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Chengku and Chih-tan County CCP and revolutionary committees, Szechwan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Szechwan provincial CCP committee party school, departments concerned of the CCP Central Committee and State Council, as well as from Comrade Kung Feng-chun's friends.

Attending the memorial meeting also were responsible persons from departments concerned and Comrade Kung Feng-chun's friends, including Jung I-jen, Hu Yao-pang, Teng Tien-tao, Feng Wen-pin, Wu Hsin-yu, Chao Tsang-pi, Li Pao-hua, Chang Chen, Li Chang, Tuan Yun, Hao Te-ching, Liao Ching-tan, Liu Yang-chiao, Li Hsiao-lu, Kao Fu-yu, Wang Lei, Li Li-kung, Liu Ching-fan, Chang Tse, Chang Pang-ying, Chang Chia-fu, Hu Ko-shih, Chung Shih-tung, Yen Kuei-yao, Hsiung Tien-ching, Hsi Chung-hsun, Lin Tieh, Lu Cheng-tsao, An Ping-sheng, Pai Ju-ping, Wang Jen-chung, Wang Feng, Pai Tung-tsai, Li Jui-shan, Yu Ming-tao, Ho Chin-nien, Wang Shih-tai, Lo Kuei-po, Kao Ko-lin, Feng Chi-ping, Kuo Ming-chiu, Hsueh Ming, Chao Lin, Kung Tzu-jung and some 400 representatives from departments concerned and other people.

Party and state leaders Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Li Ching-chuan and responsible persons of departments concerned went to Peking Hospital on the morning of 18 December to pay their final respects to the remains of Comrade Kung Feng-chun.

STATE REVENUES EXCEED ANNUAL PLAN BY END OF NOVEMBER

OW260728Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 26 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Dec (HSINHUA)--State revenues exceeded the annual plan by the end of last month. They showed an increase of 27.5 percent compared with the corresponding period last year, a comparatively heavy increase since the founding of new China.

29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions showed big increases in their revenues. Statistics for January to November showed that 13 provinces and autonomous regions increased their revenues by an average of more than 30 percent, the highest reaching 160 percent and the lowest above 13 percent.

Despite a severe drought this year, the peasants managed to gather good harvests and grain output is greater than last year. Industrial production continued to rise with advance fulfillment of the year's plan. The total value of industrial output in the first 11 months increased more than 12 percent compared with last year.

All departments and enterprises have carried out a policy of increasing production and practising economy and strengthening management and accounting. As a result, quality has been improved, waste reduced, costs lowered, productivity raised and profits increased.

The increased revenues made possible increased allocations for capital construction, agriculture, work in the cultural field, education and health compared with last year. With revenues exceeding expenditures, the banks extended more credit loans to industry, agriculture and commerce.



## FUKIEN DAILY COMMENTARY ON INDUSTRIAL EXPORTS

HK230128Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 20 Dec 78 HK

[FUKIEN DAILY 20 December reporter's commentary: "The Export of Industrial Commodities Is Very Promising"]

[Summary] "The commentary noted: the import of advanced foreign technology is a major policy decision of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua aimed at quickening the pace of realizing China's four modernizations. To realize this major policy decision, we must actively develop export trade and strive to earn a huge amount of foreign exchange.

"The commentary added: This province's export trade has wide vistas. Of this province's industrial exports, light industry products now take precedence over other industrial exports." The Shuihsienhua brand canned foods produced in this province are of good quality and popular in Southeast Asia and the whole world. The Shuihsienhua brand canned foods include mushrooms, bean sprouts, bamboo shoots, asparagus and fragrant diced meat. These canned foods have earned over 2.6 million U.S. dollars for the state. "This province's volume of canned food exports accounts for 17 percent of the whole country's volume of canned food exports. This province's export of canned mushroom exceeds the exports of canned mushrooms in other areas in China."

This year the rural areas of this province implemented economic policies and achieved a noteworthy rise in mushroom output. The export of canned mushrooms next year will be increased further. "This province has been producing canned bean sprouts for many years which are very much worth developing." Canned bamboo shoots can be sold for a high rate in foreign markets. "Canned bamboo shoots are very popular with consumers in South Asia, Japan and West Europe. Canned bamboo shoots, which have been developed in recent years, are used as a high grade vegetable at banquets in foreign countries. West German businessmen have earnestly asked this province to greatly increase the supply of canned bamboo shoots. This province can plant bamboo shoots both in its southern and northern regions. If we expand the planting area of bamboo shoots, we can not only increase our volume of exports but we can also greatly increase the income of commune members."

In 1963 this province started exporting its (Paiko) and (Pailu) brands of plastic slippers. These slippers are popular in more than 40 countries and regions including Southeast Asia, Africa and West Europe.

The commentary noted: If we further improve the quality of these export commodities, increase their variety, improve their packing and decoration and reduce their production costs, we can further develop them in a big way.

"The commentary pointed out: The export of industrial commodities is not only conducive to earning foreign exchange which is urgently needed by the state, but is also conducive to raising the technical and management levels of our factories." The (Mintung) electric motors plant is currently one of China's major plants for producing small-scale electric motors for export. After exporting their products, the plant's leaders and staff and workers widened their field of vision. Keen trade competition exists on the international market.

The international market has relatively higher demands for quality and appearance of every commodity. This has made them constantly pay attention to their domestic and foreign counterparts' technical progress in the production of small-scale electric motors. Therefore, they have tried in every possible way to meet the requirements of the international market. In recent years the export of this plant's products has earned a certain amount of foreign exchange for the state. Departments concerned recently decided to spend a certain amount of foreign exchange to import some technical equipment for the plant.

Major products of the No 1 Foochow switch factory have all been commended as high grade products in China. In developing foreign trade, the factory recently discovered that the designs of some of its old products were backward as compared with the current advanced international levels. The factory immediately started to improve their designs.

"The commentary said: Organizing the export of industrial commodities can effectively eliminate our shortcomings of being blinded by presumptuous self-conceit and holding fast to established ideas and can quicken the pace of catching up with and of overtaking advanced international levels. Those factories which have not carried out their export trade work should aim high, have lofty ambitions, widen their field of vision, strive to be tempered in the international market and improve their products to make still greater contributions to the state."

The commentary pointed out: China is one of the major exporters of (?tungsten sand) [wu-sha] in the world. "Many counties in this province have located tungsten mines." Many of those tungsten mines can be easily exploited. "We can surely have a 20-fold to 30-fold increase in the output of our tungsten mines in a few years so long as we strengthen leadership, attach equal importance to large-scale, medium-scale and small-scale mines, integrate the state-operated mines with commune- and brigade-run mines and integrate the building of backbone mechanized mines with the mobilization of the masses to work the mines."

The volume of export products made from granite in this province now accounts for 70 percent of China's total volume of export of granite products. Japan is very interested in this province's granite. During every Canton fair in recent years, Japan has demanded the supply of over 10,000 meters of granite. "We have abundant manpower in coastal areas. If we strengthen management and leadership, improve conditions of mining areas and assist in solving some problems in exploitation, processing and transport equipment, we can develop the export of granite in a big way."

This province's export of cement has become popular in the past 2 years. "Lungyen, Sanming and Chienyang Prefectures in this province have a huge amount of limestone deposits. Patriotic Overseas Chinese recently came to this province and wanted to invest in building a large-scale cement plant in Fukien."

In conclusion, the commentary said: "Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua have all attached major importance to foreign trade work. We must thoroughly eradicate the pernicious 'fake-left-and-real-right' influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, try in every possible way to do well in exporting industrial commodities and make still greater contributions to quickening the pace of socialist construction in our country."

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SHANGHAI SETS UP SPECIALIZED PLANTS, COMPANY FOR FOREIGN TRADE

HK230211Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 18 Dec 78 p 3 HK

[NCNA report: "Shanghai Sets Up 26 Export Specialized Plants and 1 Specialized Company To Conduct Trade Negotiations With Foreign Businessmen"]

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Textile Industry has set up 26 export specialized plants and 1 specialized company--the Silk Industry Corporation. Experience gained in more than 5 months has proved that this is an effective means for speeding up the development of foreign trade.

These 26 plants and 1 company were originally units with a larger ratio of export goods and a better foundation in production technique and enterprise management. To enable them to succeed in achieving higher quality products, greater variety, faster delivery and better fulfillment of the terms of their contracts to satisfy customers' demands, the Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Textile Industry and bureau of foreign trade agreed to let the cadres of these plants and company meet with foreign businessmen and discuss business directly. In this way, after trade contracts are signed, they can immediately organize production and greatly reduce the unfavorable effects caused by the many intermediate links of circulation.

Since the export specialized plants and specialized company were set up, bonds between industrial departments and foreign trade departments have greatly strengthened. Direct contact between production and sales has brought about a great improvement in administration and management, and delivery time has been greatly reduced. In the past, the No 2 woolen textile mill generally required 4 or 5 months to turn out export products, and delivery of export goods based on samples from abroad took even longer. The confirmation of this mill as a specialized export plant has heightened its feeling of pride and sense of responsibility to increase exports and earn more foreign exchange. In mid-June, in just 2 months' time, they made their scheduled delivery to customers of the specified quality and quantity samples of all-wool tweed in seven colors and earned compliments. The setting up of export specialized plants is also conducive to renovating old plants and raising the levels of their production and technique. The Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Textile Industry is planning to gradually expand the ranks of specialized export plants and, by subsidizing trade and using foreign trade and foreign exchange loans, change the face of old plants.

BRIEFS

SHANTUNG DROUGHT MEETING--The Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a meeting on combating drought, sinking wells and completing supplementary projects to make them complete installations. The meeting summed up experiences of the anti-drought struggle and set forth next year's task. [Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin. 2300 GMT 23 Nov 78 SK]

SHANTUNG METALLURGICAL WORK--The metallurgical departments in Shantung Province, after suffering losses for 4 successive years, switched deficits to profits this year. By the end of October, the metallurgical departments throughout the province earned 40,000,000 yuan, overfulfilling the annual profit plan by 5,000,000 yuan 2 months ahead of schedule. The broad masses of staff members and workers of the metallurgical departments are striving to reach the target of earning 50,000,000 yuan a year. [Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Nov 78 SK]



HONAN OFFICIALS VOICE SUPPORT OF PRC-U.S. TIES

SK231213Y Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 78 SK

[Excerpts] On the morning of 19 December, some members and standing committee members of the Honan Provincial CPPCC Committee, responsible persons of various democratic parties and patriotic personages of the province and Chengchow Municipality held a symposium in the auditorium of the provincial CPPCC committee. They happily congregated to hail the establishment of Chinese-U.S. relations and express their unanimous support of the Chinese Government statement.

All participants vied to give speeches and pointed out: The establishment of Chinese-U.S. relations is a major matter of historical significance. It is in accord with the desires and benefits of the Chinese and American people and is welcomed by peoples of the world and all peace-loving countries. They all wished Vice Chairman Teng complete success on his visit to the United States in January next year. The matter of Taiwan, which was once a key problem hindering the establishment of normal relations between the two countries, has been solved through the joint efforts of these two countries. This is a happy event.

Wu Shao-kuei, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and the person authorized to convene the provincial China Democratic League, said: The establishment of Chinese-U.S. relations is a great victory of Chairman Mao's line in foreign affairs as well as the result of the joint efforts of the Chinese and American people. It has great significance in maintaining peace in Asia, the Pacific regions and the world.

Hua Ping-ohuan, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chengchow University, said: The establishment of normal relations between the two countries is the behest of great leader Chairman Mao and esteemed and beloved Premier Chou. This behest has now been fulfilled. This is a happy event for the Chinese and American people and all peace-loving people of the world. I absolutely support this. I hope that Taiwan will soon be returned to the motherland so as to fulfill the unification of China.

Li Fu-tu, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and the person authorized to convene the provincial revolutionary committee of the Kuomintang, said: The establishment of Chinese-U.S. relations benefits Asia and the world in maintaining peace and benefits the acceleration of the four modernizations in China and the return of Taiwan to the motherland at an early date. I resolutely support the Chinese Government statement on the establishment of relations between the two countries.

Tung Min-sheng, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and professor of the Honan Medical College, said: I resolutely support the Chinese Government statement. The joint communique on the establishment of Chinese-U.S. relations has reiterated the principle of opposing hegemony. This will be a serious warning and a telling blow to all countries and cliques seeking hegemony.

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(Chang Pei), member of the National CPPCC Committee and a patriotic personage, said: The establishment of Chinese-U.S. relations is a great lesson for the army and government personnel of Taiwan. I hope they will realize the situation and do something good for the motherland and the people of the nation, because all patriots belong to one big family. Never again should they do things that will let the motherland and the people of China down.

#### CHANGSHA HAILS NEWS OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

HK250842Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] "The army and people in the provincial capital Changsha have fervently hailed the victorious convening of the 3d plenum of the 11th party Central Committee. They resolved to respond to the call of the party Central Committee and, from 1979, shift the stress of work to socialist modernization and boldly advance to fundamentally change the backward state of China and build a powerful modern socialist country.

"The army and people of the provincial capital knew some time ago, from the talks of Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping with foreign friends, that the party Central Committee had recently convened an important meeting. In recent days, everyone has been greatly concerned about the matters discussed at the meeting, debating the new strategic plan to be put forward by the party Central Committee and closely watching for the publication of the communique on the meeting. The long-desired news was broadcast at 20.00 hours on 23 December. The army and people, in high spirits, clustered around radio sets and loudspeakers. They listened carefully to the broadcast and fervently discussed the resolutions and arrangements made by the 3d plenum of the 11th Central Committee."

Cadres and the masses pledged to work with one will, further develop the political situation of stability and unity and go all out to build China into a powerful socialist modern country before the end of the century. Workers of the Changsha Railway Subbureau said: "The shifting of the stress of the party's work and the attention of the people of the whole country to socialist modernization puts forward new demands on railway transport. We must haul more and run faster and act as pioneers in leading forward the national economy."

The armymen and people expressed support for the party Central Committee's views on handling certain problems left over from the precultural revolution period. They also hailed the tremendous contributions of Chairman Mao to the Chinese revolution.

#### WEI KUO-CHING, OTHER LEADERS VISITING KUEILIN

HK221055Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Dec 78 HK

[Excerpts] Accompanied by Chiao Hsiao-kuang, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and first political commissar of Kwangsi Military District; Chou Kuang-ohun, secretary of the regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee; and Liao Wei-hsiung, Standing Committee member of the regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee; Wei Kuo-ching, leader of the central delegation; Yang Ching-jen, Li Ta, Tien Pao and Ou Chih-fu, deputy leaders of the delegation; and some of the members of the delegation, arrived in Kueilin by train on the afternoon of 20 December. They were fervently welcomed by 10,000 people including responsible comrades of the party, government and army of the autonomous region, Kueilin Municipality and Kueilin Prefecture, and the people of all nationalities and circles.

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Liu Chung-kuei, Liao Sheng-tung, (Li Chi-lu), (Shih Ken), (Liang Chen-yeh), (Peng Hui), and (Hsia Chien-ming), responsible comrades of the party, government and army of the autonomous region, Kueilin Municipality and Kueilin Prefecture, welcomed the central leaders at the station. Li Pu-shin, deputy leader of the central delegation and leader of the Liuchou Subgroup, and some members of the delegation who were already in Kueilin also went to the station to welcome the central leaders.

#### 22 December Veterans Forum

HK240604Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] Wei Kuo-ching, leader of the central delegation, and deputy leaders Yang Ching-jen, Li Ta, Tien Pao, Li Pu-ching and Ou Chih-fu convened a forum of Red Army veterans and old cadres in Kueilin on 22 December. Also present were Chiao Hsiao-kuang, Liu Chung-kuei, Chao Mao-hsun, Hsiao Han and Chou Kuang-chun, responsible comrades of the regional CCP and revolutionary committees.

Wei Kuo-ching extended greetings to the veterans. He continued: "Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the struggle of the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four has gained very great victory. The people and events connected with the gang of four's conspiratorial activities have been basically investigated. At present, an excellent situation of stability and unity prevails throughout the land. We must cherish and develop this excellent situation. The focus of the work of the party organizations at all levels must now be rapidly shifted to socialist modernization. This was the wish of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou, and is also the demand of the masses. We must concentrate our efforts to do everything possible to rapidly promote China's socialist modernization."

Wei Kuo-ching said: "Red Army veterans and old cadres followed Chairman Mao to fight all over the land. They gained merits during the democratic and socialist revolutions. Today, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, they must carry forward the glorious revolutionary traditions and do some more work for developing the excellent situation of stability and unity and grasping the four modernizations."

He said: "Kwangsi is in the frontline of national defense. The Vietnamese authorities have now become the Cuba of Asia. Under the instigation and support of the Soviet revisionists, they have persecuted and expelled Overseas Chinese and are ceaselessly despatching armed personnel to intrude into the border areas of Kwangsi and Yunnan to carry out provocations, invade our territory, and open fire on, kill and wound our citizens. We must heighten vigilance, strengthen preparedness against war, be ever ready to wipe out invading enemies, and defend the border and our motherland."

#### 23 December Party Forum

HK250316Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Dec 78 HK

[Text] The Kwangsi Regional CCP Committee held a forum in Kueilin on the afternoon of 23 December. Wei Kuo-ching, leader of the central delegation, deputy leaders Yang Ching-jen, Li Ta, Li Pu-hsin, Tien Pao, and Ou Chih-fu, and other members of the delegation attended the forum.



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Chiao Hsiao-kuang, Liu Chung-kuei, Chao Mao-hsun, Hsiao Han, Chou Kuang-chun, Tseng Hsiao-ping, Liao Wei-hsiung, Liao Sheng-tung, Chang Sheng-chen, Lo Li-pin, Huang Jung, Ho I-jan and (Hsu Chang-keng), responsible persons of the party, government and army in Kwangsi; Chung Feng and Mo Nai-chun, vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC; and responsible persons of the various fronts in the region, the prefectures and municipalities and Liuchou Railway Bureau, more than 80 persons in all, attended the meeting.

Comrade Chiao Hsiao-kuang presided at the forum. Delegation leader Wei Kuo-ching made a speech on the topics of consolidating and developing the current excellent situation, shifting the stress of work to socialist modernization, strengthening the building and rectification of the leadership groups at all levels, persisting in democratic centralism, and strengthening the socialist legal system. Deputy leader Yang Ching-jen also spoke.

Comrade Chiao Hsiao-kuang said at the conclusion of the forum: "The speech of delegation leader Wei Kuo-ching is very important. I hope that the leadership at all levels will seriously implement it."

#### Farewell Banquet

HK250338Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] The Kwangsi regional CCP and revolutionary committees gave a farewell banquet for the central delegation in Kueilin on 23 December. Comrade Wei Kuo-ching, leader of the delegation, and the deputy leaders and members of the delegation attended the banquet. Also present were Chiao Hsiao-kuang, Liu Chung-kuei, Chao Mao-hsun, Hsiao Han, Chou Kuang-chun, Tseng Hsiao-ping, Liao Wei-hsiung, Liao Sheng-tung, Chang Sheng-chen, Lo Li-pin, Huang Jung, Ho I-jan and (Hsu Chang-keng), responsible persons of the party, government and army in Kwangsi.

Chiao Hsiao-kuang, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and first commissar of Kwangsi Military District, proposed a toast. After thanking Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee for their earnest concern and the central delegation for their guidance and assistance, Chiao Hsiao-kuang said: "In our future work, we are resolved to seriously implement the plan of the party Central Committee and the valuable opinions put forward by the central delegation. On the basis of winning great victory in the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four, we will rapidly shift the stress of our work to socialist modernization, further emancipate our minds, start up our motors, unite, look ahead and exert every effort to speed up the four modernizations. We will not disappoint the care and guidance of the great leader Chairman Mao, respected and beloved Premier Chou and other revolutionaries of the older generation for the people of all nationalities in Kwangsi. We will not disappoint the earnest hopes of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

"We will closely watch the criminal schemes of large and small hegemonism, heighten vigilance, strengthen preparedness against war, resolutely carry out our sacred duty to defend the motherland and be ready always to wipe out all enemies who dare to invade."

Chiao Hsiao-kuang concluded by asking the central delegation to convey the regards of the people of Kwangsi for Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and to take back with them to Peking the determination of the people of Kwangsi to speed up modernization and defend the border of the motherland so that Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee may feel at ease.

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Comrade Li Ta then made a speech. After thanking the people of Kwangsi for their warm reception of the delegation, he said: "The people of all nationalities in Kwangsi are hard-working and brave. Kwangsi is located on the southern border and is the great southern gate of the motherland. We must be vigilant against the criminal schemes of the hegemonists. We must proceed from actual combat, step up the training of the PLA units and militia, do well in preparedness against war, be prepared to fight, and build Kwangsi into an impregnable southern border. 'If others don't attack me, I won't attack them; if they attack me, I will certainly attack them.' We will completely and utterly wipe out anyone who dares to invade us."

#### Departure for Peking

HK250352Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] The central delegation headed by Comrade Wei Kuo-ching left Kueilin by special plane for Peking on the morning of 24 December, after attending the 20th anniversary celebrations of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region. Over 2,000 people bade farewell to them at Kueilin airport.

Encouraged by the visit of the delegation, the 30 million people of Kwangsi are resolved to seriously implement the spirit of the 3d plenum of the 11th Central Committee, rapidly shift the stress of work to socialist modernization and go all out to achieve the four modernizations.

The delegation was seen off by Chiao Hsiao-kuang, Liu Chung-kuei, Chao Mao-hsun, Hsiao Han, Chou Kuang-chun and other responsible comrades of the party, government and army in Kwangsi. Wei Kuo-ching and the other members of the delegation shook hands with and bade farewell to the responsible comrades of the region.

#### BRIEFS

HELP FOR HUPEH DISASTER COMMUNES--(Wang Jui-sheng), first secretary of the Hsienning Prefectural CCP Committee; (Chao Wen-hua), special commissioner of the prefectural administrative office; and (Chang Hai-tao), secretary of the Tungshan County CCP Committee, recently visited a number of communes in Tungshan County which had been severely affected by natural disasters to investigate and study, listen to the views and demands of the cadres and masses and help to solve problems. The county suffered severe drought this year and production declined in some areas. Arrangements now made insure that the peasants' rations, while slightly lower than last year, are adequate for their needs. Funds for buying grain have also been arranged through organizing sources of income and issuing relief funds. Various measures have also been devised for reviving production. [Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Dec 78 HK]

HUPEH INDUSTRY--Hupeh Province scored relatively good success in industrial production in November. The total value of output was the highest ever recorded for the month. By the end of the month the province had fulfilled 89.9 percent of the year's quota for value of output and had also fulfilled over 90 percent of the production plans for 59 out of 100 major products. A number of enterprises which had to halt production because of quality problems are now going back into production. [Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Dec 78 HK]

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CIVIL AFFAIRS, EDUCATED YOUTH CONFERENCE HELD IN TIBET

OW211922Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 18 Dec 78 OW

[Summary] "The regional conference on civil affairs and educated youth was held in Lhasa from 28 November to 15 December. During the session, the guidelines of the national conference on civil affairs and the national conference on the work of educated youth were relayed and implemented. The participants conscientiously studied the important instructions on civil affairs issued by Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Hua; summed up the achievements and experiences in Tibet's civil affairs and educated youth work by taking exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link; studied and set forth future work in line with the party's general line and tasks for the new period; and pledged to hold Chairman Mao's great banner aloft, emancipate their minds, go among the masses and do a good job in preferential treatment to army men's families, settlement of demobilized servicemen, social welfare and educated youth work. They pledged to especially help poor and lower-middle peasants, herdsmen and households in financial straits to develop production and improve their livelihoods; mobilize all positive factors to promote stability and unity; and strive to build a new and modernized socialist Tibet.

"This was the biggest civil affairs and educated youth conference since the region's founding. Attending the conference were leading comrades of the regional party, government and military organs Kuo Hsi-lan, Pa Sang, Je Ti, Chen Cho, Lo-sang-tzu-cheng and (Su Hsing-chieh). Kuo Hsi-lan, Pa Sang, Chen Cho and Lo-sang-tzu-Cheng made separate reports and instructions at the conference."

The conference called on party committees at all levels to strengthen the work over poor communes, brigades and households; establish relevant organs to help them develop production and vitalize the economy, giving them material support when necessary; and strive to achieve success in 2 to 3 years.

NGAPO NGAWANG-JIGME INTERVIEWED ON TIBET'S SITUATION

OW230932Y Peking NCNA in English 0909 GMT 23 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Dec (HSINHUA)--"Chairman Mao said in 1959: 'Dalai Lama has defected. This is not what we hope for, but if they mend their ways, we will still welcome them,'" said Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in an interview with HSINHUA on the occasion of the 85th anniversary of the birth of Chairman Mao.

"Next year", he said, "is the 20th anniversary of the democratic reform (the abolition of serfdom) in Tibet. Tremendous achievements have been made in various fields. In the light of these facts, defectors who retain a sense of patriotism should feel shame and regret."

Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme was the chief representative of the local government of Tibet who came to Peking to negotiate and sign the seventeen-article agreement of measures for peaceful liberation of Tibet.



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"Under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao", he continued, "in just twenty years, Tibet has jumped forward several centuries from feudal serfdom to socialist society. Every development and advance in Tibet can be attributed to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and his nationality policies." He recalled Chairman Mao's particular concern for unity of the Han and Tibetan nationalities, quoting the chairman's statement after the signing of the 17-article agreement of measures for peaceful liberation of Tibet in May 1951 as saying ". . . This unity is a fraternal unity, and not that of one party oppressing another. . . . All our nationalities will grow and progress in all spheres, in every political, economic and cultural sphere."

Ngapo Ngawang-jigme continued: "As people who were concerned then we were told of the party's and Chairman Mao's principles and policies on Tibet beforehand, and were consulted on many matters, all of which conformed with the fundamental interests of the Tibetan people." He then recalled Chairman Mao's words to him and other deputies from Tibet during the Second National People's Congress in 1959. Chairman Mao said: "Democratic reform is in the fundamental interests of the Tibetan people. We hope that you will do more work to carry it out well and strive to build a thriving and prosperous Tibet at an earlier date." During this talk, Chairman Mao told them repeatedly that democratic reform should be carried out step by step in accordance with the concrete conditions in Tibet. They had to unite with the monastic people and protect the freedom of religious belief and historical relics and sites.

He went on to say that Chairman Mao had shown concern that there should be an increase in population in Tibet and quoted Chairman Mao as saying: "The Tibetan population had at one time in history reached ten million. Now it has dwindled to a little over one million. If this trend continues over another few hundred years, the Tibetan nationality will die out . . . . We, the Communist Party, want to help all minority nationalities to achieve political, economic and cultural development and also encourage population growth." The population of Tibet is now 1,630,000. It has increased by 440,000 since 1959 when serfdom was abolished, and there is now an average annual increase of 2 per thousand, said Ngapo Ngawang-jigme.

After the Szechwan-Tibet and Chinghai-Tibet highways were opened in 1955, Chairman Mao told me: "The opening of the highway is only the first step in changing the backwardness of transport in Tibet; we will build railways in the future so that trains can reach the roof of the world."

#### KUNMING PLA CCP COMMITTEE STRESSES DEMOCRACY

HK230648Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 22 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] On the basis of studying and discussing the question of the criterion of truth, the CCP committee of the Kunming PLA units recently studied Chairman Mao's talk at the enlarged central work conference in 1962 and discussed the questions of seeking truth from facts and democracy.

During study and discussion, many leading comrades summed up positive and negative experiences and pointed out: "Only by bringing socialist democracy into full play, firmly establishing the viewpoint that the masses are the true heroes and trusting and relying on the masses can we formulate principles, policies, measures and methods for changing the objective world. It is necessary to rely on the practice of the masses to test whether these principles, policies, measures and methods conform to reality and are practical. We should ceaselessly correct and supplement them in the course of practice."

The participants vehemently criticized the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in sabotaging socialist democracy and trampling on the socialist legal system and noted the serious consequences resulting from this.

Analyzing the current situation in the PLA units, the comrades held: "Since the gang of four was smashed, we have clearly distinguished between right and wrong in line and an excellent situation has appeared in all work. The democratic atmosphere in the units is good. However, due to the fact that Lin Biao and the gang of four trampled on the party's principles of democratic life for as long as 10 years, their pernicious influence is very deep. For instance, some leading cadres always claim to be correct and like to get their own way, pursue a patriarchal work style and have the sole say in everything. Some leaders have not gone down to the basic levels for a long time. They have no contact with the masses. They do things by relying on their own subjective wills and taking things for granted. Some leaders cannot treat the masses' views correctly. They only like to hear praise, not criticism. Some leading cadres are still filled with lingering fear and dare not open up their minds and speak the truth. In their work they act with great caution, follow stereotyped methods and tie their hands and feet. All these things are obstacles to speeding up the four modernizations. They must be resolutely corrected and overcome."

The comrades also held: "In order to bring socialist democracy into play, it is necessary to strengthen the socialist legal system. At present, we must speed up the pace of exposing and criticizing the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in sabotaging the democratic work style and trampling on the legal system and ceaselessly strengthen our concept of the legal system. Leading cadres must take the lead in observing the law and accept the masses' criticism and supervision. They must not beat the masses with sticks, label them or grab them by their pigtailed. They must truly regard the masses as their teachers and humbly learn from them."

#### BRIEFS

**TIBET CADRES IN FARMS**--The Lhasa Municipal CCP Committee recently organized 3,700 cadres to take part in farmland capital construction at a commune. Led by Lo Ming, first secretary of the municipal party committee, the cadres have already leveled and improved more than 200 mou of farmland in 6 days. [Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 10 Dec 78 OW]

**TIBET NEW PROJECT**--Lhasa, 11 Dec--Work has started on the Nienchu River harnessing project for the building of Tibet's first commercial grain base. When completed, the project will turn more than 100,000 mou of wasteland into fertile fields, and the 1,900 square meter area in the Nienchu River Valley will become an important wheat center. In less than 6 months, two stone river dikes measuring 9 km have been erected, nearly 1,000 mou of waste river bank reclaimed, over 4,000 mou of land leveled, and 300,000 cubic meters of stones prepared. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0105 GMT 11 Dec 78 OW]

PEKING PEOPLE WELCOME CCP COMMUNIQUE

OW241825Y Peking NCNA in English 1526 GMT '21 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Dec (HSINHUA)--New party plenum communeque welcomed by more people in Peking:

Chien San-Chiang (65, nuclear physicist, vice-president of China Academy of Sciences):

"The shifting of the focus of our work to modernisation fills us with a sense of urgency. Science comes first in the four modernisations, and on it depends industry and agriculture. As far as I know, the funds for scientific research in national budget are to be increased. The academy is planning to train our scientists better, to modernize our research subjects and equipment, build up universities into research centres, and increase exchanges with other countries. I am optimistic."

Wang Kuang (52, iron smelting plant director, Capital Iron and Steel Company):

"I was an iron smelter for 30 years and I know what the workers fight for. The communeque speaks out for us very well. With the 1978 target fulfilled 41 days ahead of schedule, our plant is preparing for a big advance in 1979. Since August, our four blast furnaces have been able to produce over two tons per cubic metre a day each, and consumption of coke for every ton of pig iron produced has been cut to 432 kg. All the pig iron produced is up to standard. The plant will have an over-all technical transformation next year. I think all this fits in with the communeque."

Liu Ta (65, president of Tsinghua University):

"I salute this plenum, particularly its attitude of seeking truth from facts."

Mao Tun (81, novelist, chairman of Chinese Writers Union):

"Democracy is an important point in the communeque. I applaud it. The communeque gives clearcut answers to a series of vital, current questions. I'm eagerly looking forward to a springtime of the blossoming of a hundred flowers in socialist literature and art".

Chang Kuang-hou (41, mathematician, deputy research fellow):

"Over half the research members in our institute are in their early forties or near this age. This is the generation that is to accomplish these tasks. I've cooperated with Yang Lo on the theory of functions, and we promise to make new advances in this field."

Peng Hsun-Sheng (27, graduating class, chemical engineering department, chairman of student council, Tsinghua University):

"I'll graduate in 1979 and the 22 years that are to come, leading up to the year 2000, will be golden days of fruitful study and work in my life. We young people think the communeque opens up new horizons for us."



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PEKING YOUTHS URGED TO LEARN FROM MODEL PLA SOLDIER

OW231525Y Peking NCNA in English 1250 GMT 23 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Dec (HSINHUA)--Over three million primary and middle school students and other youngsters in Peking have been once again urged to study hard, observe discipline and develop good social attitudes.

At a televised meeting yesterday afternoon, representatives of students from ten schools initiated an inter-school emulation to learn from Lei Feng, the model PLA soldier who became the national symbol of total dedication to the people after Chairman Mao Tsetung wrote an inscription in his honour in 1963. They pledged to be young vanguards in the "new Long March" towards the goal of the country's modernization.

Their speeches were acclaimed by Han Ying, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, and Chia Ting-san, third secretary of the Peking Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. The latter asked the youngsters to be models in observing and safeguarding socialist morality.

In response to a call from the meeting, school children will give up the coming Sunday to help in the current drive to improve road safety and clean up Peking.

TIENTSIN TO SET UP 'REGULATIVE MARKETS'

SK231451Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 21 Dec 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee issued a circular on 21 December transmitting its decision to set up "grain and edible oil regulative markets" at various trade fairs of Tientsin's five counties. The markets will regulate the supply of grain and edible oil to rural commune members and help increase the variety and solve the problems of shortages or surpluses of grain and edible oil.

The sites of these "regulative markets" will be chosen from among the existing trade fairs in the five counties and Tientsin suburbs. They will become transaction sites sanctioned by law. Any transaction that is conducted outside these markets will be illegal.

During the time of grain procurement, the specific type of grain being procured will not be allowed to be sold at the markets. A county may reopen its "regulative markets" upon the completion of its procurement task.

Only those grain and oil-bearing crops owned by commune members and edible oil produced by them may be sold at these markets. The sale of grain and edible oil ration cards is strictly prohibited.

Each person is allowed to sell or buy no more than 100 catties of grain, 300 catties of sweet potatoes and 30 catties of legume and other miscellaneous grains at a time. The maximum quantity of oil-bearing crops and fats to be sold at a county's markets will be decided by the county itself.

A county's "regulative markets" will be open mainly to the county's commune members and those of the neighboring counties, municipal districts and prefectures.

The price of goods sold at the markets should be rationally decided by the sellers and buyers so as to achieve price stabilization.

Outside-the-market transactions, dishonest trade practices and the increase of prices should be resolutely stopped.

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HEILUNGKIANG MEETING CRITICIZES FORMER MAJOR PROVINCIAL LEADER

OW260034Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpts] Heilungkiang provincial-level organs held a rally on the morning of 16 December to expose and criticize a major responsible person of the previous provincial party committee.

Attending the rally were leading comrades of provincial party, government and military organs Li Li-an, Wang I-lun, Li Chien-pai, Chen Lei, Chen Chien-fei, (Chen Chien-sheng), (Chang Hsueh-ping), (Chen Yen-chieh), (Fei Lin-ching), Lu Kuang, An Huai and Chang Ping.

The rally was presided over by Comrade Li Chien-pai, secretary of the provincial party committee. Comrades of the provincial CYL committee, the provincial general forestry bureau, the provincial personnel bureau, the provincial military district, the Hochiang prefectural party committee and the provincial public security bureau spoke at the meeting, exposing and criticizing a major responsible person of the previous provincial party committee for his crimes in sabotaging the Cultural Revolution.

While exposing and criticizing the major responsible person of the previous provincial party committee for his crimes in frantically persecuting and attacking veteran revolutionary cadres, comrades speaking at the rally pointed out that, during the early Cultural Revolution years, he colluded with "that person," seized the power of the Heilungkiang provincial party committee and labelled the "Red" provincial party committee as a "sinister" provincial party committee. He politically persecuted and physically tortured the provincial party committee's leading comrades by fabricating various criminal charges against them.

After the second session of the Eighth CCP Central Committee, he colluded with "that person" and vigorously pushed an "antirightist" campaign to overthrow veteran revolutionary cadres for the second time.

During the criticism of Lin Biao and Confucius in 1974, he tried to overthrow veteran revolutionary cadres for the third time. He incited his sinister followers to slander leading comrades of the provincial party committee and charge them with having said or done things that vilified the Cultural Revolution.

Facts have shown that the ugly actions of the major responsible person of the previous provincial party committee were vivid self-exposure of his own swollen heart.

HEILUNGKIANG STATE FARMS PRODUCE LARGE HARVEST

OW251402Y Peking NCNA in English 1216 GMT 25 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Harbin, 25 Dec (HSINHUA)--All state farms in China's northernmost Heilungkiang Province had good harvests. The total grain and soya bean harvest reached a record 2,650,000 tons, twelve percent more than in 1977. The output of soya bean was a record 77 percent up on last year.

The state farms have topped this year's land reclamation target by 30 percent and made advances in industry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and forestry.

The grain and soya bean produced by the province's state farms account for 50 percent of the total output of the country's state farms. At the end of last year, the State Council held a national conference on state farms which urged an acceleration of farmland capital construction and speedy development of agriculture in the province within two to three years. This year, as a priority, the state gave the state farms in the province a supply of more than 2,400 tractors, 400,000 tons of chemical fertilizer and 1,100 tons of chemical herbicide as well as a great number of machine tools. As a result, the level of mechanization at the state farms has been raised, supply of chemicals per mou of land doubled, and for the first time, the state farms have used herbicides on a large planting of soya beans. The party leaders at all farm levels went to the countryside to make investigations among the masses, discover problems and solve them in timely fashion.

The state farms have implemented the economic policy of the party and carried out the system of fixed production quotas and giving awards for overfulfillment. This has enhanced the enthusiasm of the masses. This year, spring sowing, summer weeding, and summer and autumn harvesting were done better and faster than last year. At present they are selling grain to the state while launching a farmland capital construction movement. They are determined to get another good harvest next year.

#### CHANGCHUN CONVEYES MUNICIPAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

SK240642Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Dec 78 SK

[Text] According to this station's reporter in Changchun, the first session of the Seventh Changchun Municipal People's Congress was held from 16 to 20 December. Holding high Chairman Mao's great banner and under the guidance of the line of the 11th national party congress, the session summarized the work of the Changchun Municipal Revolutionary Committee in the 10 years since its founding and set fighting tasks for Changchun Municipality to carry out for some time to come. Through full discussions, the session elected by secret ballot the new Changchun Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Jen Ching-yuan was elected chairman of the Changchun Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and (Wang Chih-ping), (Wang Ta-hsi), Li Pei-huai, (Chang Chun-hua), (Su Li), (Chien Wei-jung), (Chang Chen) and (Sun Chien-min) were elected vice chairmen.

On 21 December, the Changchun Municipal Revolutionary Committee held its first meeting, at which Comrade (Sun Ming-yao) was appointed president of the Changchun Municipal Intermediate People's Court and Comrade (Chang Chih-fu) chief procurator of the Changchun Municipal People's Procuratorate.

Attending the Seventh Changchun Municipal People's Congress were 643 deputies of wide representation. Among them were representatives of workers, peasants, revolutionary army-men, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals, representatives of other working people, patriotic personages, persons from Taiwan Province and returned Overseas Chinese, representatives of Korean, Manchu, Hui and other minority nationalities, and representatives from all trades and professions. Women deputies comprised a certain proportion. The majority of deputies were advanced persons who had made contributions to socialist revolution and construction.

At the session, Comrade Jen Ching-yuan delivered a work report on behalf of the previous Changchun Municipal Revolutionary Committee. The session discussed and endorsed this report.



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#### CHANGCHUN CPPCC MEETING ELECTS OFFICIALS

SK240643Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Dec 78 SK

[Text] The first plenary session of the Fifth Changchun Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, which met for 7 days, was successfully closed on the afternoon of 21 December after fulfilling its scheduled tasks. Through full democratic consultation, the session elected the chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general and Standing Committee members of the Fifth Changchun Municipal CPPCC Committee. (Chen Chung) was elected chairman, and (Li Cheng-kun), (Wang Hsiang-hao), (Chao Cheng-chi), (Li Cheng-hsi), (Yang Tao), (Tsui Shun-li), (Chao Tzu-jui), (Chu Ting-hang), (Chang Teng-hua), (Miao Chu-hsien), (Lu Shih-chien) and (Chang Kuo-chen) were elected vice chairmen of the Fifth Changchun Municipal CPPCC Committee.

The session unanimously adopted a resolution.

#### CHANGCHUN SECURITY OFFICIAL DISMISSED

SK260550Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Dec 78 SK

[Text] In disregard of law and discipline, (Chi Tao), preliminary hearing officer [yu shen yuan] of the Changchun Municipal Public Security Bureau, abused his authority and ran hither and thither to plead for a ruffian who killed people in retaliation, presenting gifts and practicing bribery for him and offering him advice and suggestions in an effort to absolve him of his crime. In so doing, he lost his class standing to a serious extent. In addition, he embezzled money and goods, received bribes and degenerated morally, thus causing a most detrimental impact among the masses.

Recently, the leading party members' group in the Changchun Municipal Public Security Bureau decided to expel (Chi Tao) from the party, dismiss him from his official posts and arrest him according to law.

This stern handling of (Chi Tao's) violations of law and discipline aroused an enthusiastic response among the vast numbers of cadres and policemen. They unanimously agreed that to the satisfaction of the people, such handling had dealt blows at evil trends and boosted the spirit of righteousness. Proceeding from reality, public security organs at all levels have formulated measures for observing law and discipline and strictly implementing policies in an effort to solve existing problems in their own units and strengthen the ideological revolutionization of public security personnel. The vast numbers of cadres and policemen have continuously heightened their consciousness in observing law and discipline and in carrying out policies, and many people conducting such good deeds as refusing to accept gifts, disregarding personal feelings, changing their work style and serving the people wholeheartedly appeared. This has been welcomed by the masses and has promoted the work of protecting public security, lowered the crime rate of the municipality and raised the rate of cracking criminal cases.

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#### KIRIN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON SETTLING EDUCATED YOUTH

SK241004Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Dec 78 SK

[Text] The Kirin Provincial Work Conference on Settling Educated Youth in the Countryside opened in Kirin Municipality on 16 December. The conference transmitted and implemented the guidelines of the national work conference on settling educated youth in the countryside. It also studied ways to help educated youth settle in the countryside in light of the general task for the new period and the present condition of the national economy, in order to further develop the excellent situation of stability and unity and speed up the four modernizations.

The conference presented the following demands: It is necessary to achieve unity in thinking on the question of educated youth, fully affirm the achievements scored by the province in this regard, sum up past experiences and learn a lesson from them. It is necessary to proceed from actual conditions, readjust policies and improve work methods in order to open up new avenues for developing production. It is necessary to adopt a variety of measures to help educated youth satisfactorily settle in the countryside and effectively solve the problems they encounter in the countryside. It is necessary to vigorously train and educate them in order to turn this vast fresh force to full account in the new Long March.

Comrade Sung Chen-ting attended and addressed the meeting.

#### BRIEFS

KIRIN SCIENCE ASSOCIATION--The Kirin Provincial Scientific and Technological Association held an enlarged committee meeting in Kirin Municipality 8-10 December after 12 years of inactivity. The meeting elected a number of committee members to fill vacancies, reorganized its leading body and set forth its future tasks. It urged leadership at all levels to attach greater importance to science and technology and to concentrate their work on promoting production, construction and scientific experiments. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Dec 78 SK]

KOREAN NATIONALITY THEATER--Yenchi Municipal People's Theater was completed and opened to the public recently. This theater is for presenting Korean films. It has more than 4,100 seats, and is now greatly welcome by the masses of the people of Korean nationality. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Nov 78 SK]

SHENYANG DEPARTMENT STORE--The Shenyang Municipal People's Department Store recently restored the supply of goods for returned Overseas Chinese who used Overseas Chinese remittances. This store now provides 22 kinds of products such as sewing machines, television sets, bicycles, cameras, watches, clocks, shoes and hats. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Dec 78 SK]

LIAONING ENGINEERING CORPS--Some work teams of capital construction engineering corps in Liaoning Province recently held a rally to commend and give material rewards to 2,155 persons and 116 advanced units that made contributions to building the general Liaoning petrochemical fiber plant. The work teams had participated in the building of this plant for 5 years. They had carried out 239 technical innovations, of which 3 were commended at the national science conference and 7 were publicized throughout the country. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Dec 78 SK]

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SHENSI'S WANG JEN-CHUNG CALLS FOR STABILITY, UNITY

OW251030Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1600 GMT 18 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Sian, 18 Dec--By mobilizing the masses to grasp the crucial issues of great concern to the people and by helping them thoroughly expose and criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four," the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee has led the province to strengthen stability and unity and to create favorable conditions for accomplishing the four modernizations.

Not long ago, the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng issued an important instruction to the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee. In accordance with this instruction, it has reorganized and strengthened its leading body. Since the beginning of September 1978, it has made determined and conscientious efforts to implement the party Central Committee's instruction in coordination with provincial and county-level units. By concentrating efforts on grasping the crucial issues of right and wrong, matters of great concern to the people throughout the province, and by strengthening its leadership over the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four," especially the crimes of that person who once wielded great power in Shensi and later sided with the "gang of four," the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee has led the masses to criticize him where it hurt him most, thus enabling the movement to begin well and enabling backward units to catch up with advanced ones.

The Shensi Provincial CCP Committee recently invited leading cadres at prefectural and higher levels to an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee. In a speech to this meeting, comrade Wang Jen-chung, first secretary of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee, explicitly said: The basic aim of the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four" is to eliminate chaos and restore order, help the people distinguish between correct and erroneous lines, consolidate and reorganize the leading groups, and mobilize all positive factors and concentrate efforts on creating a political situation of stability and unity in which the four modernizations can be accomplished. This requires efforts to expose contradictions fully, examine mistakes, and conscientiously sum up and draw lessons from experiences. In the meantime, efforts must be made to analyze and examine every major issue against its historical background, on the basis of specific local conditions. Only thus can the people in the province, by seeking truth from facts, draw a correct conclusion on this issue.

Cadres throughout the province have carried forward the spirit of the Yen'an rectification movement during the campaign to implement the party Central Committee's instruction. Party committees of various prefectures, municipalities and counties and units directly under the provincial authorities have held their Standing Committee meetings or enlarged Standing Committee meetings to discuss the problems that emerged from the earlier stage of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four"--which had been implemented under the leadership of the Shensi provincial party committee--and a series of cardinal issues resulting from the implementation of the correct and erroneous political lines in Shensi Province.



The unanimous view was: Before September of this year the "exposure-criticism-investigation" struggle in the province could not develop smoothly because the provincial CCP Committee did not fully understand and implement the party Central Committee's strategic policy decision of grasping the key link and running the country well. Of particular interest was that the masses were not fully aroused to expose and criticize the crimes of that person who held a great share of power in Shensi and who vigorously pursued the line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." As a result, many questions of principle in the province's two-line struggle were not clarified, progress was slow in all fields of work and the enthusiasm of cadres and masses was dampened. Through criticism and self-criticism and summing up experiences and lessons, the provincial CCP committee and leading cadres at all levels have been deeply educated regarding the political line and have considerably enhanced their political consciousness.

Having acquired unity in understanding and a correct orientation, the provincial CCP committee mobilized the masses and allowed leading cadres at all levels to take the lead in deeply exposing and criticizing the crimes of that person who held great power in Shensi but who eventually sold himself to the "gang of four." Massive evidence shows that by frenziedly pushing the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in Shensi, that person inflicted extremely serious damage on the province's revolution and production and was thus the source of evils detrimental to the province's stability and unity. By his maneuvers and instructions, the previous underground party [ti hsia tang 0966 0007 8093] of the CCP in Shensi, the former Northwest Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and the Shensi provincial and Sian municipal CCP committees were hit by vicious slanders; many veteran central and Shensi cadres suffered malicious attacks; a host of cadres were branded as "renegades," "special agents," "capitalist roaders" and "remnants of the antiparty clique"; numerous unjust, false and wrong verdicts were passed; the scope of the "cleanup of the ranks" [ching tui 3237 7130] was widened; and tens of thousands of cadres and masses were subjected to political persecution. Meanwhile that person placed many beaters-smashers-grabbers and troublemakers in leading posts at provincial, prefectural and country levels. Even after he left Shensi, that person continued to engage a few people in the province in activities to usurp party and state power. In addition, due to his instigation and support, many incidents of beating, smashing and grabbing occurred in Shensi; several large-scale armed struggles broke out; judicial and public security organs were smashed; several hundred leading cadres and policemen from judicial and public security organs were branded as "counterrevolutionaries"; and the people's lives and property as well as the state's secret weapons and capital assets were seriously damaged.

As a result of penetrating exposure and criticism, everyone now understands that this question of principle in political line, which has dampened the unity and enthusiasm of cadres and masses, should be resolutely and swiftly solved. Only then will it be possible to liberate the cadres and masses politically and spiritually, promote and consolidate stability and unity, arouse the enthusiasm of tens of millions, create favorable conditions for the arduous and glorious tasks of 1979 and possess the initiative in the coming year's work. In the past 2 months the provincial CCP committee has directly reversed typical cases of unjust, false and wrong verdicts which have affected many people and things in the province. It has also boldly aroused the masses to expose beaters-smashers-grabbers, has held large-scale mass rallies and has had judicial organs arrest 10 counterrevolutionaries who are deeply hated by the people because of their serious crimes. Prefectures and municipalities have also punished a bunch of ringleaders in beating, smashing and grabbing, much to the satisfaction of the masses.

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In the past 2 months and more the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee has further straightened out and strengthened leading bodies at all levels. A few bad elements have been removed from leading bodies above county level. More than 100 leading bodies above county level have been readjusted, while more than 400 leading cadres above county level have been assigned posts in these bodies in line with the party's cadre policy. This has consolidated party committees at all levels.

Recently the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee examined the movement in progress over the past 2 months and more and summed up the situation. It called upon all party committees to keep up with development throughout the country, continue to grasp well the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and prepare fundamental conditions for shifting the emphasis in the party's work in 1979 to the four modernizations.

#### BRIEFS

**KANSU MECHANICAL ENGINEERING MEETING**--The Kansu branch of the Chinese Mechanical Engineering Association recently held its 1978 annual academic meeting in Lanchow. The meeting received 30 scholastic theses and organized 11 scholastic reports. The participants also discussed and formulated the plans for academic activities from 1979 to 1980. They unanimously agreed to restore seven specialist study groups on casting, forging, heat treatment, machine processing, welding, mechanization and maintenance and repairs of equipment and put them on a sound basis, and to newly establish five specialist study groups on nondestructive fault detection, physical and chemical inspection, automation, strength of materials and quality control. (Yang Shih-chieh) is chairman of the Kansu Mechanical Engineering Association, and (Chou Chieh-shu), (Tung Chi-pu) and (Kang Hung) are vice chairmen. [Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 14 Dec 78 HK]

**SHENSI SOCIAL SCIENCE MEETING**--The Shensi Provincial Association of Social Sciences recently held an enlarged meeting of its second executive committee and an academic symposium in Sian. Chang Tse, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, attended and spoke at the meeting. The meeting penetratingly exposed and criticized the person who held very great power in the province, eventually hired himself out to the gang of four and stigmatized the association as a "secret agents' clique." He unlawfully sent 22 engineers and 8 technicians of this association to jail. The activities of this association were suspended for 12 years. The meeting worked out the plan for academic activities next year. (Lo Fu-kang), Standing Committee member of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and (Wu Shou-tien), deputy director of the Shensi observatory of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, made academic reports. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Dec 78 HK]

**SIAN PRODUCTION SAFETY MEETING**--Sian recently held a symposium on production safety to exchange experiences and commend progressives. Representatives of various units introduced their good experiences. Some 20 progressive units, 50 progressive collectives and 106 individuals were commended. The meeting reviewed the situation since March, when Sian launched emulation in production safety, and held that the majority of departments and units had improved safety work. The number of deaths caused by industrial accidents in the city has fallen this year. However, there are still many problems in the work and certain departments and units fail to attach importance to it. It is necessary to adopt effective measures to improve this situation. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Dec 78 HK]

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